

# DAILY REPORT

*China*

Vol I No 081

28 April 1981

## PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

### UNITED STATES

U.S. Government, Private Debts Escalating	B 1
RENMIN RIBAO on Lifting of Soviet Grain Embargo [27 Apr]	B 2
RENMIN RIBAO on Sale of Radar Planes to Mideast [24 Apr]	B 3
AWACS to Saudi Arabia	B 3
Hawkeye to Egypt	B 4
RENMIN RIBAO on Improved U.S.-Pakistani Relations [24 Apr]	B 4
Haig on U.S. Policy Toward Greece, Turkey	B 5

### SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

SRV Border Violations Involve Death, Destruction	E 1
Beijing REVIEW Interviews Former SRV Official [AFP]	E 1
Sihanouk Urges PRC, U.S. Arms Aid at Press Meeting [AFP]	E 1
Ieng Sary Urges United Front To Liberate Kampuchea	E 2
DK Supports ASEAN Stand on Kampuchean Conference	E 3
SRV Use of Toxic Chemicals in Kampuchea Reported	E 3
VODK Reports Capture of Two SRV Strongholds	E 3
New Thai Senators Named Expanding Prem Support	E 4
Thai Troops Repulse Kampuchean Soldiers	E 4
Thai Coup Leader Reported Seeking Asylum in Burma	E 4
VODK Reports Lao Guerrilla Forces Kill SRV Troops	E 5
Vice Premier Zhang Meets Hong Kong Business Leader	E 5
Australia To Buy Diesel Engines From PRC	E 5
Australia Ends Grain Embargo Against USSR	E 5

### SOUTH ASIA

XINHUA on South Asian Foreign Secretaries Meeting	F 1
Soviet-Backed Afghan Government To Be Purged	F 2
Former Afghan Official Says USSR Annexes Wakhan	F 2
Afghan Guerrillas Attack Government Forces	F 2
Afghan Soldiers Seek Political Asylum in Pakistan	F 3
More Afghan Families Reportedly Flee to Pakistan	F 3
Afghan Students in India Protest Soviet Actions	F 3

### MIDDLE EAST & AFRICA

RENMIN RIBAO Denounces Israeli Invasion of Lebanon [24 Apr]	I 1
Egyptian Paper Decries Soviet Mideast Ambitions	I 1
Vice Defense Minister Meets Oman Delegation	I 2
Sierra Leone's President in Beijing for Visit	I 2
Zhao Presides at Welcome	I 2
Leaders Begin Talks	I 3
PRC UN Delegate Supports Namibian Independence	I 3
Tunisian President's Wife Off to Shanghai, Hangzhou	I 4
Chen Muhua at Airport	I 4
Leaves Shanghai for Hangzhou	I 4

Togolese Envoy to PRC Holds National Day Reception	I	5
PRC Officials Receive Zaire's Special Envoy	I	5
Meeting With Zhao Ziyang	I	5
Meeting With Li Xiannian	I	5

## PRC NATIONAL AFFAIRS

Gu Mu Attends National Customs Directors Conference	K	1
Government Promulgates Gun Control Regulations	K	2
Military School Enrollment Circular Issued	K	6
CCP Deputy Propaganda Director on Literature, Art	K	7
HONGQI Commentator on Path of Economic Development	K	9
[No 7, 1 Apr]		
XINHUA Commentary in Prosperity in Rural Areas	K	13
RENMIN RIBAO Editor on Illegal Uses of Farmland	K	15
[21 Apr]		
GUANGMING RIBAO on Scientific Policy Research	K	17
GUANGMING RIBAO Cited on Viewing Recent History	K	17
PLA Officials Attend Railway Academy Ceremony	K	18
PLA Official Awards Army Literary Winners	K	19
XINHUA Reviews Theoretical Studies for PLA Cadres	K	19
Correction to Qing Administration Article	K	20
Briefs: CPPCC Member Death	K	20

## PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS

## EAST REGION

XINHUA RIBAO Commentary Stresses Socialist Road	O	1
[26 Apr]		
Production Promotion, Trade Fairs Urged in Shandong	O	2
Shanghai CCP Committee Approves Discipline Report	O	2
Briefs: Zhejiang Power Industry;	O	3
Zhejiang Industrial Forum		

## SOUTHWEST REGION

Agenda of Guizhou Standing Committee Session Noted	Q	1
Sichuan Procurator Gives Report at Congress Session	Q	1

## NORTH REGION

Beijing Women's Federation Official on Education	R	1
Beijing Meeting Adopts Capital's Students' Pledge	R	1
Nei Monggol Convenes Discipline Inspection Plenum	R	2
Briefs: Nei Monggol Gold Production	R	2

## NORTHEAST REGION

Yang Yichen Lauds Young Heilongjiang Store Owners	S	1
Heilongjiang Governor on Enterprise Readjustment	S	1
Heilongjiang Prevents Spring Flooding Disaster	S	2
Heilongjiang: Labor Bureau Cadre on Employment	S	2
Jilin Radio Reports Wang Enmao Activities	S	3
Attends Mobilization Rally	S	3
Meets With Coaches, Athletes	S	4
Liaoning Tries Counterrevolutionary Murderers Clique	S	4
Judgment Pronounced	S	5
Liaoning Urges Commodity Sales Expansion	S	6
Liaoning Labor Director Scores Issuance of Bonuses	S	7
Briefs: Heilongjiang Solar Energy	S	7

## NORTHWEST REGION

Gansu Urges Localities Not To Build in Farmlands	T	1
Ma Wenrui Addresses Shaanxi Literature, Art Forum	T	1
Xian Hosts Forum on Radio, TV Announcing	T	2
Xinjiang: Scientific, Technical Association Meets	T	2
Wang Feng Address	T	2
End of Congress	T	5
Xinjiang Radio Reports Wang Feng Activities	T	6
Attends Teachers Award Meeting	T	6
Attends May Day Meeting	T	7
Briefs: Ningxia Rural Economy;	T	7
Shaanxi Spring Farming;		
Xinjiang Grain Rations		

## HONG KONG MEDIA ON CHINA

WEN WEI PO on Significance of Recent Major Articles	W	1
[28 Apr]		
WEN WEI PO on Army's Opposition to 'Leftism'	W	2
[26 Apr]		

U.S. GOVERNMENT, PRIVATE DEBTS ESCALATING

OW271958 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

["Forum on International Affairs" talk on U.S. Government and private debts]

[Excerpts] The United States of America is generally regarded as the country highest in economic strength and greatest in wealth. However, it is also a country with the largest amount of debts in the world. It is estimated that the sum total of various kinds of debts incurred by the U.S. Government, corporations, enterprises and private citizens exceeds the combined total of that of all the rest of the countries in the world. As early as the early 1970's the aggregate total of U.S. Government and private debts had already surged above the astonishing figure of \$2,000 billion, exceeding the annual GNP at the time. This situation has become even worse in recent years. The continued and large increase of various kinds of debts have continued at such a rate that they are almost out of control. It is not surprising that some anxious American economists admit that the U.S. economy is an economy of indebtedness and that its economic prosperity is based on debts. The U.S. economy has landed in the deep abyss of debts.

Let us first discuss the debts incurred by the U.S. Government, which include the bonds issued by the federal government and the liabilities of local governments. According to official estimates, by the end of this January the national debt of the federal government reached \$930.4 billion. Debts of the various local governments were estimated to have exceeded \$300 billion. The combined total exceeded \$1,200 billion. The reason that the U.S. Government has to borrow so much money is because the U.S. Government has been following the Keynesian theory of the bourgeois economic school for the past half century, thus suffering the evil consequences of its financial policy--high taxes, big expenditures and growing deficits.

In the past few decades, U.S. Government expenditures have continued to increase. The financial expenditures of the federal government alone have jumped from \$40 to \$50 billion a year in the early period after the war to the present \$500 to \$600 billion. A considerable portion of this huge amount of expenditures is used for the procurement of weapons and ammunition and various kinds of consumer goods. According to the U.S. press, in the 51 fiscal years between 1930 and 1980, the federal government suffered a deficit in 42 of these years, with the aggregate total reaching \$684.1 billion. Noteworthy is the fact that there has been a deficit every year in the 11 years between 1970 and 1980. Moreover, the figure has been growing every year. The deficit for 1980 reached as much as \$59 billion. This trend is not likely to change very soon.

Despite the call by President Reagan for expenditure curtailment and a balanced budget, there still will be more than a \$50 billion deficit in the 1981 budget. As government expenditures have continued to expand and deficits have continued to increase by leaps and bounds since the beginning of the 1970's, the national debt of the federal government has also jumped rapidly. In 1970 the national debt was \$370 billion. By early this year, the figure increased to more than \$930 billion. In other words, the national debt has increased by over \$560 billion in 11 years. From one angle, this reflects the collapse of the Keynesian doctrine. Rising government debt has caused serious economic consequences. It has placed an added burden on taxpayers. To pay back the large amounts of debts and to pay interests on the bonds, the government is compelled to rely on new debts to pay back the old debts, like a person finding himself in a vicious circle who has to cut out a piece of his flesh to cure a boil. This burden of liabilities is snowballing in volume as well as in weight.

While government debts are increasing everyday, U.S. corporations and enterprises are also building up their own debts. In the early 1950's the various kinds of short-term and long-term loans obtained by U.S. corporations and enterprises, excluding those by farms, were about \$140 billion. By the end of the 1970's, the figure had already exceeded \$1,000 billion. An increasing number of corporations and enterprises have found themselves under the strict control of banking institutions.



On the other hand, many enterprises have come to the brink of bankruptcy because of excessive debts and interest payments while profits are dropping. This situation is the most manifest among the small and medium-size enterprises, which number around 13 million in the United States. Under the triple blows from inflation, high taxes and usurious loans, they are closing down one after another.

The prosperity of the U.S. economy in recent decades was brought about to a very large extent by the growth in consumption, which in turn relied mainly on the support of consumer credits. The practice of consumers living on what they borrow results directly in a drop of private savings and the growth of private loans. By 1979, the sum total of various debts incurred by U.S. private citizens reached upwards of \$1,200 billion, an average of \$5,000 in debt per capita. The American people are kept constantly on the run under the pressure of debt.

The large increase in U.S. Government and private debts have reached the dangerous stage where they have almost grown out of control. The U.S. press has sounded the alarm by saying that the situation is like a string that has been strung so taut that no one knows where the snap will occur, and that the security of the U.S. economy will be threatened when the problem of indebtedness explodes.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON LIFTING OF SOVIET GRAIN EMBARGO

HK280339 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 27 Apr 81 p 6

[Special dispatch by reporter Yuan Xianlu [5913 0341 4389]: "Bad Reactions to Reagan's Cancellation of Soviet Grain Embargo"]

[Text] Washington, 24 Apr--President Reagan's statement on the cancellation of the Soviet grain embargo was announced to the press at 1600 today by White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes.

President Jimmy Carter first imposed the grain embargo in January 1980 to punish the Soviet Union for its invasion and occupation of Afghanistan. During his election campaign, President Reagan gave assurances that this embargo would be canceled. According to report however, there were dissenting views within his administration concerning this cancellation. For example, Secretary of Agriculture John Block and a few others favored the immediate lifting of the embargo. Others, including Secretary of State Alexander Haig, considered such a move inappropriate and inconsistent with the administration took over the reins.

A few days ago, there were press reports saying that Reagan would end the 15-month embargo despite the State Department's reservations. Even yesterday White House Deputy Press Secretary Larry Speakes still insisted that "Reagan has not yet come to a decision concerning the cancellation." State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said on the same day that Haig still upheld his previous stand. Asked about the State Department's position on this question, an official even said: "You don't think that anyone with a little knowledge of foreign affairs would support the ending of the embargo, do you?" The next day, however, announcement was made that the embargo was canceled.

According to an ABC report, after the cancellation of the embargo was announced, Haig immediately wrote to America's allies explaining that the cancellation was in essence a domestic policy decision and did not represent a change in attitude toward Moscow. Observers here told this reporter that President Reagan's final decision was chiefly based on domestic policy considerations. According to reports, the White House had received warnings that if the embargo were not canceled, Reagan would encounter serious trouble next month when his agricultural program was put to a vote in Congress. However, they also pointed out that no matter what explanations the Reagan administration was going to give, this move would seriously damage the image of the United States in the world.

Before the President made his announcement, the New York TIMES warned in its 24 April editorial: "In any case, the issue does not lie in whether or not Reagan could produce a better answer but rather in whether or not the embargo should be canceled while Afghanistan is still being occupied."

"If the White House conceded, the credibility of a future economic recovery would be in mortal danger." "Cancellation without any cause or reason would only confirm the Soviet doubt about the firmness of the West--and it's not just on the Afghan question. This would risk further exposing Poland to Soviet intervention."

In a report published on the same day, the Washington POST said a U.S. diplomatic official in Europe was very depressed by the news about Reagan's intention to cancel the embargo. "He said the cancellation would destroy the continuous efforts to denounce the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan. He also feared that this would strengthen the determination of certain officials of the Kremlin, who would think that the United States would recoil if the Soviet Union chose to stay in Afghanistan or other places." Some congressmen from the agricultural states were pleased to hear this announcement. Others, however, immediately voiced their disagreement with the President's decision. They said the President had made this decision at the cost of arousing doubts from certain strata concerning the wisdom and consequences of his Soviet policy.

President Reagan's decision also produced bad reactions from other places. According to television reports this evening, a West German newspaper asked reproachfully whether the cancellation of the embargo implied that the United States was getting used to the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan. In London, people felt uneasy because Moscow might see this decision as a complete softening of Washington's attitude toward Moscow's general behavior. The organ of the EC Commission stationed in the United States issued a statement saying that it would study the new situation and draw an appropriate conclusion.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON SALE OF RADAR PLANES TO MIDEAST

##### AWACS to Saudi Arabia

HK280907 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Special dispatch by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Lin Jiaoming [2651 4109 2494]: "U.S. Decision To Sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia Arouses Strong Reaction--Saudis Welcome; Egyptians Happy; Israelis Oppose; More Censure From Soviet Union"]

[Text] Cairo, 22 Apr--On 21 April, President Reagan officially decided to sell Saudi Arabia five advanced radar (AWACS) planes as well as some extra equipment for heightening the effectiveness of its F-15 fighters. This is an important policy adopted by the Reagan administration under the new situation in the Middle East and the Gulf region. It is a part of the U.S. global strategy. The Soviet intervention in Afghanistan and the outbreak of the Iran-Iraq war have exposed the Gulf countries to the Soviet threat. The essential point of the Middle East policy which the United States is considering is to enhance the defense capability of the countries concerned in this region against the Soviet Union, to prevent Soviet expansion in this region and to safeguard the oil passage. Thus, on 1 April, the U.S. National Security Council approved this arms deal.

However, this decision has met with a series of troubles. The first is the strong opposition by Israel. On 22 April, Israel's Prime Minister Begin summoned the U.S. ambassador, saying that he was "absolutely opposed to" the U.S. decision to sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia. In addition to this, Israel has tried to take advantage of the "pro-Israel group" in the U.S. Congress to press the Reagan administration to cancel this arms deal.

Saudi Arabia, on the other hand, welcomed this deal. In a commentary, Riyadh Radio greeted this U.S. decision with "great satisfaction." At the same time, Saudi Arabia adopted a firm stance toward the opinions which attempt to hinder this deal. Saudi Arabia also regards whether the United States provides it with advanced weapons and equipment as an important prerequisite for restoring the "relations of mutual trust" between the two countries. In an interview with a U.S. television network on 20 April, Yamani, Saudi Arabia's minister of petroleum and mineral affairs said: "The Saudi Arabian Government rejects all proposals which attempt to delay the sale of the five AWACS."

The Reagan administration has no alternative but to consider the firm stance adopted by the Saudi Arabian Government. Some Arab media pointed out: "Offending Saudi Arabia will hinder the United States from establishing a strategic alliance in the Middle East."

Moreover, the United States has been planning to take advantage of Saudi Arabia's important role in the Middle East in organizing a new Middle East defense front against the Soviet Union. However, if the United States continues to be partial to and side with Israel, it will have great difficulty in seeking the cooperation of the Arab countries and in making common efforts to resist Soviet expansion in the Middle East.

#### Hawkeye to Egypt

HK280657 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Report: "U.S. Also Wants To Sell AWACS to Egypt"]

[Text] According to ASSOCIATED PRESS, State Department spokesman Dean Fischer said on 22 April that the U.S. Government may sell early warning aircraft to Egypt. Other officials said it was the Hawkeye radar plane which performs some of the same functions as the AWACS planes which the administration wants to sell to Saudi Arabia.

Fischer said this when Egypt's Defense Minister 'Abd al-Halim Abu Ghazalah was in Washington on a visit. Egyptian Foreign Minister Karmal Hasan 'Ali confirmed on 22 April that when Saudi Arabia asked to buy early warning aircraft from the United States, Egypt also demanded the supply of Hawkeye radar planes.

#### RENMIN RIBAO ON IMPROVED U.S.-PAKISTANI RELATIONS

HK280838 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Report by RENMIN RIBAO reporter Zhong Fengzhun [6945 6646 0402]: "The Reagan Government Has Determined To Improve U.S.-Pakistani Relations and Increase Aid to Pakistan"]

[Text] Islamabad, 23 Apr--Pakistani Foreign Minister Agha Shahi has concluded his talks with Alexander Haig and other senior officials in Washington. Reportedly, the Reagan administration has determined to improve U.S.-Pakistani relations and increase military and economic aid to Pakistan. This shows that the United States has made a momentous change in its attitude toward Pakistan and begun to attach importance to Pakistan's strategic position in South Asia.

Shahi has revealed that the United States has suggested a 5-year plan for military and economic aid to Pakistan. He said: "We believe in the determination of the new American Administration to strongly support the independence of Pakistan." It was reported that during the talks, Haig paid warm tribute to the Pakistani Government's "staunch and courageous stand" against foreign intervention in Afghanistan and Pakistan.

The United States and Pakistan will also hold discussions at different levels to draw up concrete steps to implement the aid package. According to U.S. officials, the United States plans to give \$400 million of military aid and \$100 million of economic aid in fiscal year 1982 (beginning 1 October this year). The United States also intends to give the same amount of aid in the fiscal year 1983, the Western press reported.

Since the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, Pakistan's independence and security have always been directly threatened by Soviet expansionism. The 1.7 million Afghan refugees have created great hardships for Pakistan. For this reason, Pakistan needs aid from other countries including the United States, so as to strengthen its defense. On the other hand, once the Soviet Union extends its military strength southward to some ice-free ports in South Asia, the supply of oil, which is the life-blood of the Western countries, will be easily cut off. The Reagan administration shows deep concern about this situation and is intensively working out countermeasures. Haig suggested the plan of reaching a "strategic consensus" along the front extending from Pakistan to Egypt to check the Soviet southward advance. The United States has now determined to aid Pakistan and sell AWACS to Saudi Arabia. This determination can be said to have derived from Haig's strategic plan.

Since last month, Pakistan and the United States have expressed their hope for developing their mutual relations under the new situation. Before Shahi's talks with Haig in Washington, the two countries had held the first round of talks in Islamabad.



I. 28 Apr 81

B 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
UNITED STATES

Observers here hold that the new relations between the United States and Pakistan indicate a new development in the situation in the South Asian subcontinent. Some countries have reacted differently to this new development. The Indian Government showed deep concern about the Reagan administration's willingness to supply Pakistan with weapons. Mrs Margaret Thatcher held that if threatened by the Soviet occupation of Afghanistan, Pakistan had the right to defend itself. Both Pakistan and the United States reaffirmed that the development of U.S.-Pakistani relations was not aimed at India.

HAIG ON U.S. POLICY TOWARD GREECE, TURKEY

OW271528 Beijing XINHUA in English 1511 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Ankara, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The United States "will never do anything against" Turkey or Greece, said U.S. Secretary of State Alexander Haig in an exclusive interview with a reporter of the Turkish daily MILLIYET on April 25 in Washington.

Haig said on the occasion, "We want to continue our good relations with both Turkey and Greece. We will never do anything against either country in favour of the other."

Secretary of State Haig, who recently made a tour to the Middle East, said that in principle the United States did not "believe in resorting to force in order to solve differences." The United States supports the decision made by both Turkey and Greece to solve their differences by bilateral talks or via diplomatic channels, he added.

Haig described the U.S. arms embargo against Turkey as "an unlucky turn of events that came to an end in 1978." Since then, Haig added, both Turkey and the United States have taken "many steps in order to revitalize bilateral relations," and the United States has been making every possible effort "to strengthen the Turkish Armed Forces so that it can perform its duties within NATO."

Haig said, "The Reagan administration offered an aid parcel of \$703.5 million for 1982 (beginning October 1981). This is an increase of 56 percent over 1981 fiscal year." Haig also urged other NATO countries to provide military aid to Turkey.

SRV BORDER VIOLATIONS INVOLVE DEATH, DESTRUCTION

OW270756 Beijing XINHUA in English 0743 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Vietnamese armed personnel violated the Chinese border 28 times in Yunnan Province and Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region between April 11 and 20, killing and wounding Chinese soldiers and civilians, according to military sources. On April 12, the Vietnamese Army fired eight shells at Beitou village in the Tongxing commune in multinational Fancheng County, Guangxi Province. A number of peasants working in the fields were wounded.

On April 14, and 15, Vietnamese soldiers opened fire on peasants of Tansan commune in the same county who were also working in the fields or going to a fair.

On April 15, the peasants of the Potou production team of Dongzhong commune, again in the same county, were transplanting rice-shoots when more than 30 Vietnamese army men attacked, killing and wounding 12 of them.

On April 20 a group of Vietnamese soldiers invaded the Jinlong commune in Longzhou County, Guangxi, and fired at the peasants lumbering trees, wounding one. When the Chinese militia-men returned the fire, the Vietnamese retreated.

On April 13, Vietnamese troops fired on and shelled the Tiechang and Babu communes in Yunnan Province, wounding a dozen Chinese frontier guards and civilians, killing a number of cattle and destroying houses.

BEIJING REVIEW INTERVIEWS FORMER SRV OFFICIAL

OW270559 Hong Kong AFP in English 0552 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (AFP)--Top Vietnamese defector Hoang Van Hoan has said he believes that the Hanoi regime will be overthrown. In an interview published here today, Mr Hoan, a former Politburo member of the Vietnamese Communist Party, said: "I believe the day will come when my people will stand up and topple the criminal regime of Le Duan and company."

Mr Hoan fled to China in July 1979 and appealed to the Vietnamese people at the beginning of last year to rebel against the regime led by Communist Party Secretary-General Le Duan.

In an interview with the Beijing REVIEW weekly, the former Vietnamese leader deplored that his country was "reverting to a colony." Observers believed that he was alluding to the Hanoi-Moscow alliance though he did not mention the Soviet Union by name.

After affirming that the Vietnamese people are "oppressed and exploited," Mr Hoan warned that "Vietnam faces the real danger of completely losing its national independence."

SIHANOUK URGES PRC, U.S. ARMS AID AT PRESS MEETING

OW280917 Hong Kong AFP in English 0848 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (AFP)--Former Cambodian leader Prince Norodom Sihanouk today said he would not join a united front against Vietnamese occupation forces in his country if China and the United States refused him military aid. After having stated that he would accept such a coalition with the two other major Cambodian resistance movements--the Khmer Rouge and the anti-communist forces led by former Premier Son Sann--the prince told a press conference in Beijing today: "The advantages for me in joining the front would be to get some aid--very little--from China, and maybe something from the United States. If I don't get any help from these two countries, I'll withdraw from the front."



Prince Sihanouk then outlined China's conditions for providing his Moulinaka liberation movement with aid. The major one was the formation of a united front itself. "Then I would have to provide proof of Moulinaka's good behaviour. In other words not to fight the Khmer Rouge or Son Sann forces, but only the Vietnamese. After that I hope China will be prepared to go into detail on the military aid it is ready to give us in the form mainly of individual weapons," he said.

Questioned on talks he held last week with American Charge d'Affaires in Beijing Stapleton Roy, the former Cambodian leader said he had requested U.S. military aid for Moulinaka. "Mr Roy told me that firstly I should form a united front with the Khmer Rouge and Mr Son Sann. Once that has been done, he said it would be easier for friendly countries--he didn't say the U.S., but friendly countries--to provide you with aid," he said.

Reiterating that he would not head the united front or an anti-Vietnamese coalition government, Prince Sihanouk emphasized that his followers would rally to the united front as "ordinary members." "I think all the same that it would be an advantage for those who ask me to join the front. Now that I am here, I think they have to be satisfied," he said noting that China, the U.S. and other Western powers as well as Japan, had encouraged him to join an anti-Vietnamese coalition.

Prince Sihanouk expressed satisfaction with the recent public statement by Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila who said he hoped Mr Son Sann would take on the leadership of an anti-Vietnamese coalition government. "I endorse this suggestion because I believe it is good for the Cambodian patriotic forces in their struggle against the Vietnamese for the liberation of our country," he said.

In reply to other questions he said he would quit the united front if China requested him not to make statements deemed "detrimental" to the front, or if there was disagreement with his partners in the front. "In the event that China makes such a request, I'll withdraw. I want to remain free. If Khieu Samphan (Khmer Rouge leader) or Mr Son Sann told me that I was a bad member of the front, I would quit," Prince Sihanouk said.

#### IENG SARY URGES UNITED FRONT TO LIBERATE KAMPUCHEA

OW231216 Beijing XINHUA in English 1206 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The Kampuchean people's army and guerrilla forces have enough strength to overthrow the Vietnamese-installed Heng Samrin regime, said Ieng Sary, Democratic Kampuchean deputy prime minister in charge of foreign affairs, at an airport news conference at the end of his three-day visit to Singapore yesterday.

According to reports from there, Ieng Sary said "Our united front is going in the right direction. All we need now is to reach a common political program to drive the Vietnamese out."

"We have more than enough strength," he said. We are also satisfied with the military situation which keeps improving with aid from nearby friends and those abroad." "All the different factions in Kampuchea (opposed to the Heng Samrin regime) realize the need to unite and fight the Vietnamese aggressors," Ieng Sary added.

He stressed that the need of the hour was for all patriots to get together in the proposed united front on a minimum political programme.

Ieng Sary arrived in Singapore after concluding his visits to countries in Latin America and countries including Egypt and Sudan. He said "We see that many governments are supporting us." During his visit to Singapore, he called on Singapore Second Deputy Prime Minister Sinnathamby Rajaratnam and Foreign Minister Suppiah Dhanabalan.

DK SUPPORTS ASEAN STAND ON KAMPUCHEAN CONFERENCE

OW271220 Beijing XINHUA in English 1209 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--A spokesman of the Foreign Ministry of Democratic Kampuchea issued a statement on April 25 supporting the proposed convocation of an international conference on Kampuchea and demanding that it be held as soon as possible. The statement, reported by Radio Democratic Kampuchea today, notes that the United Nations General Assembly Resolution No 6 adopted at its 35th session decided to convene an international conference on Kampuchea early this year to bring about withdrawal of all foreign troops from that country. However, the Vietnamese authorities, while continuing their war of aggression and expansion in Kampuchea and refusing to participate in an international conference, have been plotting to hold a "regional conference" to cover up their acts of aggression in Kampuchea and entice the international community to give de facto recognition of their occupation of Kampuchea. The ASEAN and other peace-loving and justice-upholding countries have adhered to their just stand that an international conference should be held even if Vietnam refuses to attend. The Democratic Kampuchean Government fully supports this stand and appeals for the early convocation of the conference. It says: "The Government of Democratic Kampuchea is convinced that the UN secretary-general will take measures accordingly to ensure that the international conference on Kampuchea be held at an early date."

"The Democratic Kampuchean Government, " it points out, "is fully entitled and ready to attend the conference since it is the sole legitimate government of Kampuchea, a party to the conflict and also a victim of Vietnamese aggression." An early convocation of the conference to fix a date for complete Vietnamese troops withdrawal, the statement adds, "will not only help end the sufferings of the Kampuchean people but will also contribute to safeguarding peace, stability and tranquility in Southeast Asia and other regions."

SRV USE OF TOXIC CHEMICALS IN KAMPUCHEA REPORTED

OW280716 Beijing XINHUA in English 0706 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--The Ministry of Information of Democratic Kampuchea issued a press communique yesterday condemning Vietnamese troops for using toxic chemicals in Kampuchea and inflicting casualties on many Kampucheans. The communique says that Vietnamese soldiers on April 10 spread toxic chemicals in the forest near a village in Leach District of Pursat Province, causing 160 people to vomit and become too weak to move. 40 of them have died. On April 2 and 8, the Vietnamese forces contaminated the water resources of Leach District, Pursat Province with toxic chemicals dropped from aircraft or spread by soldiers causing 35 people to be sick, the communique says.

The communique calls on the United Nations, governments, political and mass organizations and prominent people of various countries to keep a close watch on the crimes committed by Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea, and take effective measures to stop them from further using toxic chemicals to kill Kampucheans.

VODK REPORTS CAPTURE OF TWO SRV STRONGHOLDS

OW250828 Beijing XINHUA in English 0800 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Democratic Kampuchean forces on April 12 captured two Vietnamese strongholds, each with a battalion command, along the Mekong River in Theareabarivoat District of Stung Treng Province, northeast Kampuchea, reported Radio Democratic Kampuchea today.

It said the Democratic Kampuchean National Army and guerrilla units, after taking the Vietnamese strongholds in Anlong Svay and Phnom Baray, blew up a highway bridge and cut the road links between Theareabarivoat and Chhep. They then surrounded a Vietnamese stronghold near Ksann village where a Vietnamese battalion command was stationed, and another similar Vietnamese stronghold near the Talas River, both on the west bank of the Mekong River. The Vietnamese troops were forced to abandon the strongholds on April 12 after suffering 53 casualties. On April 11, a unit of the national army and guerrillas in Preahnet Preah District of Battambang Province infiltrated into a Vietnamese stronghold in Sala Krau on Highway 6, wiping out nine enemy troops. On the same day, a Vietnamese truck loaded with ammunition was blown up by mines on Highway 6 east of Liep on its way from Siem Reap to Sisophon. Three Vietnamese soldiers were killed and seven others wounded.

#### NEW THAI SENATORS NAMED EXPANDING PREM'S SUPPORT

OW271326 Beijing XINHUA in English 1241 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Appointments of 75 new Thai senators approved by the king of Thailand to replace those retired by lot on April 17 under the Thai Constitution were announced by government spokesman Trairong Suwannakiri here yesterday evening. According to the Thai Constitution, one-third of the 225-man Senate upon the expiration of their two-year term are to be retired by lot.

Included in the new list named by Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who is concurrently commander-in-chief of the army and defense minister, are Gen Soem Na Nakhon, supreme commander of the armed forces; Air Chief Marshal Phaniang Kantarat, and Gen Prayut Charumani, chief of staff of the Royal Thai Army.

Among those retired by lot on April 17 but renamed as senators are Deputy Thai Prime Minister Gen Prachuap Suntharangkun; Lt General Som Khattaphan, director of the Information Office of the Supreme Command of the Thai Armed Forces; and Admiral Udom Phumhiran, commander-in-chief of the Royal Thai Navy. None of the retired young officer senators was reappointed.

The press here notes that with the new appointments, Prime Minister Prem has expanded his base of support in the Senate.

#### THAI TROOPS REPULSE KAMPUCHEAN SOLDIERS

OW260838 Beijing XINHUA in English 0726 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Bangkok, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Thai troops on the eastern border last night hit back at a group of Vietnamese-backed Heng Samrin soldiers who had intruded about one kilometre into Thai territory, according to reports reaching here this morning. The incident took place at about 7:25 pm as the Thai troops were patrolling the border area at the eastern extremity of Aranyaprathet District, Prachin Buri Province. The two sides exchanged fire for about ten minutes before the invading forces escaped back across the border. Another Thai patrol unit nearby opened fire on two infiltrators who were later described as Vietnamese spies. The spies ran back to Kampuchea as they heard the sound of gunfire.

#### THAI COUP LEADER REPORTED SEEKING ASYLUM IN BURMA

BK251251 Beijing in Burmese to Burma 1130 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The NEWS AGENCY OF BURMA reported on 23 April that the leader of the abortive Thai coup, San Chitpatima, has arrived in Burma to seek political asylum in Burma or the United States.

The Burmese side has informed the Thai Government of his arrival. It was also reported that if the U.S. Government does not give him asylum, the Burmese Government will on condition that he would not engage in any political activities against the Thai Government.



I. 28 Apr 81

E 5

PRC INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS  
SOUTHEAST ASIA & PACIFIC

VODK REPORTS LAO GUERRILLA FORCES KILL SRV TROOPS

OW251240 Beijing XINHUA in English 1231 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--About 42 Vietnamese occupation troops were killed or wounded and three military vehicles destroyed by Lao guerrilla forces in Song Khoun District, Savannakhet Province, from January 25 to March 4 this year, according to Radio Democratic Kampuchea today quoting reports from Laos.

The guerrillas in an attack on Meng Hung village, Song Khoun District on January 25, killed 5 and wounded 10 occupation troops and seized two submachine guns, 6,000 rounds of ammunition, and seven B-40 bazookas. The guerrillas killed seven Vietnamese soldiers in Kam Phet village on February 2, and seized six B-40 bazookas. Six Vietnamese troops were killed in Beng Ka Lay village on February 9. A Vietnamese jeep was damaged and five submachine guns were seized. 14 enemy troops in Su Mung village were eliminated on February 22. On March 4, Lao guerrillas destroyed a Vietnamese military vehicle in Na Mung village along Highway 13 and all the troops aboard were killed or wounded.

VICE PREMIER ZHANG MEETS HONG KONG BUSINESS LEADER

OW241634 Beijing XINHUA in English 1618 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice Premier Zhang Aiping met and had a friendly conversation here today with D.K. Newbigging, chairman of Jardine Matheson and Co. Ltd. Qu Peiyong, director of radar department of the headquarters of the General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, was present on the occasion.

AUSTRALIA TO BUY DIESEL ENGINES FROM PRC

OW271524 Beijing XINHUA in English 1516 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Canberra, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Australia is to import one million U.S. dollars worth of marine and industrial diesel engines from China during 1981, the wholly Australian owned Milledge group of companies announced here today. The negotiations on the large purchase of diesel engines have been completed between the group and the China National Machinery Import and Export Corporation. The deal involves 1,200 diesel engines in the 6-150 HP category. Chairman of the group Alex Milledge said that "The deal is significant because it is the first engine sale of this magnitude by the Chinese to a developed nation."

AUSTRALIA ENDS GRAIN EMBARGO AGAINST USSR

OW251704 Beijing XINHUA in English 1647 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--The Australian Government announced today it had lifted its partial grain embargo against the Soviet Union following a similar decision by U.S. President Ronald Reagan. A joint statement issued in Canberra by Australian Deputy Prime Minister Doug Antony and Foreign Minister Tony Street said: "Australia's policy of restraining grain sales was in support of the U.S. action and was conditional upon America continuing this policy." "The U.S. decision to lift its embargo had effectively removed the basis of the (Australian) partial embargo," it said. However, the statement stressed that the decision did not represent any lessening of the Australian Government's strong opposition to Soviet aggression including the invasion of Afghanistan.

XINHUA ON SOUTH ASIAN FOREIGN SECRETARIES MEETING

OW250142 Beijing XINHUA in English 0108 GMT 25 Apr 81

["Commentary: A Good Beginning--By Correspondent Huai Chengup"--XINHUA headline]

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The successful Colombo meeting of the foreign secretaries of seven South Asian nations augurs well for eventual regional cooperation in South Asia.

The joint communique issued by the meeting declares that regional cooperation in South Asia is "beneficial, desirable and necessary." The meeting decided to set up five study groups to determine the potential and scope for regional cooperation in the fields of agriculture, rural development, tele-communications, meteorology and health and population. The study groups will prepare detailed proposals for the next meeting to be held in Katmandu.

The success of the Colombo meeting came as a heartening response to the aspirations for closer cooperation which prevail among the people of the South Asian countries. These countries had suffered in common from the rule of colonialism and imperialism and now face the same task of safeguarding their independence and developing their economy. Of late, South Asia has become an object of hegemonist penetration and expansion. The Bangladesh journal, THE SUNDAY STAR, has pointed out that practically no country in the region is free of the political influence of the superpowers. "The Soviet Union," it said, "is at present making threats of invasion to draw South and Southeast Asia into the maelstrom of its contention for world domination." It is thus doubly necessary for the South Asian countries to close their ranks and make a collective effort to protect the region from foreign expansion. It was obviously with this in mind that President Ziaur Rahman of Bangladesh proposed a year ago for a conference of the seven South Asian nations.

Now, for the first time senior officials of the seven countries have come together and discussed the possibility and desirability of regional cooperation. There is no denying the fact that obstacles and difficulties exist in the way which must be removed through more consultations and dialogue before mutual trust and understanding could be firmly established among the countries. The foreign secretaries in Colombo had clearly taken this into account and had charted a safe and reliable course toward the goal.

Regional cooperation among Third World countries answers the need of the day and has become an important trend in world politics and economy. The Association of Southeast Asian Nations is a good example. Apart from being instrumental in bringing about economic collaboration of its member states, it now constitutes a vital political force in standing up to the threat of aggression and preserving peace in this part of the world.

Recently, the foreign ministers of six Gulf states met and formed the Council for Gulf Cooperation which will take collective care of their economic development and political and security matters. Now, the South Asian countries have made a good beginning in reaching out for the same goal. Their initial step is of far-reaching significance as cooperation among the seven countries would go a long way in (?furthering) their own interests and contributing to stability and security in Asia as well.



SOVIET--BACKED AFGHAN GOVERNMENT TO BE PURGED

OW270712 Beijing XINHUA in English 0705 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--A government purge in Afghanistan was hinted at by Afghan President Babrak Karmal in a statement at an extraordinary session of the "Revolutionary Council" in Kabul yesterday, according to foreign press reports quoting Radio Kabul.

Karmal, who is concurrently prime minister, said that Afghanistan's Soviet-backed government should be cleansed of "undesirable elements," a new prime minister would be appointed and the current Cabinet reshuffled.

Karmal appealed to Afghan Muslim freedom-fighters to "lay down their arms." A Sunday broadcast in Kabul reported that another batch of Afghan "political prisoners" across the country had been released.

However, the Afghan radio also reported fighting between the Soviet-backed government troops and the freedom fighters in the central provinces of Parvan and Bamian, north and northwest of Kabul. The broadcast said "insurgents" in the two provinces were either liquidated or captured.

FORMER AFGHAN OFFICIAL SAYS USSR ANNEXES WAKHAN

OW242013 Beijing XINHUA in English 1958 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Former adviser to the Afghan president Mir Mohammed Siddiq Farhang told reporters in New Delhi today that the Soviet Union had actually annexed Wakhan, an area of strategical importance in northeastern Afghanistan, according to reports received here. Farhang who had served as chief economic advisor to the Babrak Karmal regime fled to India last February when Karmal broke his personal promise to rid the country eventually of Soviet occupation troops.

Speaking at a press conference, Farhang said that the Soviet Union is building military bases and roads in the area of Wakhan bordering on the Soviet Union, Pakistan and China. "Soviet troops in Afghanistan have blockaded the whole area of Wakhan, even Afghan Government officials and police are not permitted to go there. Some defectors told me that all the residents have been driven out of this area," he added.

He revealed that an estimated 500,000 Afghans had been killed or had died in the war since the Taraki regime was installed by the Soviets three years ago. "Among them, at least 10,000 are intellectuals and other educated people." Another 2.2 million Afghans have fled to other countries, including Pakistan and Iran, he said.

AFGHAN GUERRILLAS ATTACK GOVERNMENT FORCES

OW261951 Beijing XINHUA in English 1932 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--A Babrak Karmal military convoy was suddenly attacked by Afghan freedom fighters on April 23, when it was passing through the thick forest of Hassan Khil in Paktia Province, according to AGENCY AFGHAN PRESS today. As a result, 50 Karmal soldiers including the battalion commander were killed and four tanks and fourteen military trucks were destroyed. Many puppet soldiers along with 12 officers crossed over the side of the patriotic forces.

In the evening of April 18, the guerrillas in a counterattack in Qandahar city destroyed eight Soviet tanks and killed all the crew.

On April 8, Soviet and Karmal forces attacked a camp of the freedom fighters at Chahar Bagh in the suburbs of Qandahar city. Gunship helicopters and tanks were used in the attack. The fighting continued from morning till mid-day. The Muslim fighters gave stiff resistance. As a result 21 enemy tanks were destroyed and about 120 soldiers killed.

According to JANG today quoting a report from across the border, a fierce battle has been raging between the freedom fighters and the Soviet-Karmal troops near the strategic military camp of Barikot, in Nooristan for the past few days. As a result, the freedom fighters had already destroyed five armoured cars with land mines.

#### AFGHAN SOLDIERS SEEK POLITICAL ASYLUM IN PAKISTAN

OW261841 Beijing XINHUA in English 1835 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Islamabad, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--A Soviet-built MIG-8 helicopter of the Afghan Army along with a three-member crew landed at the Smungli Airport in Quetta, capital of the Baluchistan Province, today, Pakistan official sources said in Rawalpindi this evening. The sources said all members of the crew had sought asylum in Pakistan.

On April 11, an Afghan Army officer drove a Soviet-made T-54 tank across the Pakistani border at Chaman checkpoint, also in Baluchistan Province adjacent to Afghanistan, and requested political asylum.

#### MORE AFGHAN FAMILIES REPORTEDLY FLEE TO PAKISTAN

OW271256 Beijing XINHUA in English 1246 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Islamabad, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 7,000 Afghan families fled to Northwest Frontier Province, Pakistan, last week, according to the PAKISTAN TIMES today.

With the latest arrivals, the number of Afghan refugees in the province has exceeded 1.5 million. Mr Abdullah, commissioner for Afghan refugees said that arrangements for their food, shelter and other assistance were being made by the Pakistani Government on an emergency basis.

The latest Afghan exodus from Paktia Province reflects the mounting suppression of the people by the Kabul regime. Many of the refugee families have come with horrible stories about torture, mass reprisals, murder and frequent use of bombs by the Soviet-backed Karmal regime in the villages. Some of them told about how they were forced to leave their country and constrained to seek shelter in Pakistan.

#### AFGHAN STUDENTS IN INDIA PROTEST SOVIET ACTIONS

OW271610 Beijing XINHUA in English 1603 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] New Delhi, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--More than 1,000 Afghan students and refugees living here demonstrated outside the Soviet Embassy this morning to protest against the Soviet interference and invasion of their country.

They shouted "stop Russian genocide in Afghanistan" and other anti-Soviet slogans.

The Islamic Association of Afghan Students and Refugees in India, organizer of the demonstration, said in a press release: "The Afghans have accepted opposition to colonialism, imperialism, social imperialism, hegemonism and expansion as the premise for their individual as well as social practice." "We will continue to press on, with unflinching faith, till the final rout of the Russian invaders and their allies and thus prove to history that the voice of freedom cannot be suppressed by machine-guns, tanks, war-planes, helicopter-gunships, napalm bombs and poison gases."

Hoping that India would uphold justice, it asked: "Is it not the most appropriate time when India's tolerance of Soviet expansionism should end?"

RENMIN RIBAO DENOUNCES ISRAELI INVASION OF LEBANON

HK280726 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 24 Apr 81 p 6

[Short Commentary: "New Crime by Israel"]

[Text] Israel has recently staged another armed invasion against Lebanon by dispatching a large army and using heavy weapons including artillery and rockets to wantonly bombard the towns and ports in southern Lebanon, thereby killing or wounding many inhabitants and causing a great loss in property. This is a new crime perpetrated by the Begin administration.

Lebanon is an independent and sovereign state. Israel's encroachments on Lebanese territory fully demonstrate that there will be no peace and stability in the Middle East so long as Israel persists in its policy of aggression and expansion. Israel is playing the role of a cat's paw at a time when the two superpowers are stepping up their contention in the Middle East and the Persian Gulf. All those who are concerned about peace in the Middle East cannot but strongly condemn Israel's perverse acts.

Israel's invasion of Lebanon has proven once again that unity among the Arab peoples is an important factor to stop the Begin administration's aggression and expansion. For a long time, the political groups in Lebanon have been divided in opinion owing to complicated causes, and the differences between them have deepened with each passing day. In Lebanon, the dark clouds of a civil war have gathered from time to time and the political situation has remained unstable. This kind of internal strife has given the external enemy opportunities for attack. Many times the Begin administration has taken advantage of the turbulent situation in Lebanon to mount an armed attack. This time it has done the same. This is a bitter lesson. A Chinese saying goes: "Brothers quarrelling at home join forces against attacks from without." We hope that the various parties in Lebanon will attach primary importance to the interests of the state when they are faced with a formidable foe and their country is being plundered and that they will solve their differences through dialogues and consultations and unite to resist Israel's brutal aggression and defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity of Lebanon. In the face of the unity of the Lebanese people and the Arab people, the Begin administration will invariably show its true features of a clown and meet a shameful defeat.

EGYPTIAN PAPER DECRIES SOVIET MIDEAST AMBITIONS

OW261304 Beijing XINHUA in English 1253 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Cairo, 26 Apr(XINHUA)--Moscow's ultimate objective in the Middle East is to colonise the Arab states one after another, said Managing Editor of the Egyptian newspaper AL-AKHBAR Azzam Zayn in an article today. The article pointed out that the Soviet Union is launching attacks on arms supplies to the Arabs who do not revolve in the Soviet orbit. Such an attitude, it said, has shown up Moscow's real policy and ambitions in the Middle East and the Arabian peninsula.

The article noted that recent events have belied Moscow's claims of defending the Arab peoples, their independence and security. Its protections have turned out to be mere delusions to mislead the Arab peoples. For if Moscow really sponsored the policy it has announced it would have objected to the armanent of Israel and would have raised a fuss every time America or any European state supplied the Israeli arsenal. On the contrary, Moscow wishes to see Israel as the only strong country in the area. This explains why Moscow in addition to its support and applause of arms supplies to Israel, sends young militants to it to fight the Arabs in any future war.



It said that had the Soviet Union been a true friend of the Arabs, it would have welcomed the Arabs arming themselves in self-defence, and protected their security and territorial integrity. But the Soviet Union follows an entirely different line.

The only explanation for Moscow's paradoxical policy is its ultimate objective of colonising the Arab states one after another, the article stressed.

#### VICE DEFENSE MINISTER MEETS OMAN DELEGATION

OW261440 Beijing XINHUA in English 1430 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Vice Minister of National Defence Xiao Ke met and had a friendly conversation with the Oman military delegation led by Salim 'Abdallah al-Ghazali, undersecretary of the Ministry of Defence for the Sultanate of Oman this evening in the Great Hall of the People here. The delegation arrived here yesterday evening for a friendly visit at the invitation of the Chinese Ministry of National Defence.

Among those present at the meeting were Liu Huaqing, deputy chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army, and Ibrahim Hamud as-Subhi, Oman ambassador to China. After the meeting, Xiao Ke gave a dinner in honor of the guests.

#### SIERRA LEONE'S PRESIDENT IN BEIJING FOR VISIT

OW271242 Beijing XINHUA in English 1234 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Dr Siaka Stevens, president of the Republic of Sierra Leone, flew into Beijing this afternoon for a six-day state visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government. Now on his third visit to China, President Stevens is accompanied by Fillie-Faboe, minister of state for foreign affairs; Eya A. Mbayo, ambassador to France; and other public figures.

President Stevens was greeted at the airport by Gong Dafei, Chinese vice minister of foreign affairs, and Tian Ping, Chinese ambassador to Sierra Leone. Mr J.D.B. Johnson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sierra Leone Embassy in Beijing, was also present.

Dr Stevens is scheduled to talk with Chinese leaders on a wide range of issues and visit a number of industrial and agricultural units. The PEOPLE'S DAILY today frontpages a short biography and photo of President Stevens in honour of his visit. Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang will preside over an official welcoming ceremony for President Stevens tomorrow morning.

#### Zhao Presides at Welcome

OW280256 Beijing XINHUA in English 0242 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--China rolled out the red carpet for Dr Siaka Stevens, president of Sierra Leone, at a grand welcoming ceremony presided over by Premier Zhao Ziyang here this morning. The Chinese capital was refreshing and cool today after a long-expected rainfall the previous night. The national flags of China and Sierra Leone flew in front of the Great Hall of the People and colourful bunting decorated the main streets.

President Stevens drove to the Great Hall in a black limousine flying the national flag of Sierra Leone and was greeted by Premier Zhao Ziyang. After the military band played the national anthems of the two countries, the president, in the company of Premier Zhao Ziyang, reviewed a guard of honor of the three services of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Then Zhao Ziyang introduced to Stevens the Chinese officials present on the occasion including Vice Premier Ji Pengfei; Vice Premier and Foreign Minister Huang Hua; Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang; acting Minister of Culture Zhou Weizhi and Xu Xin, assistant to the chief of General Staff of the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

Nearly two hundred children waved bouquets and cheered slogans of welcome as Stevens came up to meet them. A girl (boy) presented a bouquet to the 75-year-old president. Mr J.D.B. Johnson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sierra Leone Embassy in Beijing, was present at the ceremony. Holding red streamers of welcome, Sierra Leone students now studying in Beijing were also present. At the end of the ceremony, Stevens and Zhao Ziyang stepped into the hall to begin their talks.

#### Leaders Begin Talks

OW280744 Beijing XINHUA in English 0733 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 28 Apr (XINHUA)--Premier Zhao Ziyang and visiting Sierra Leone President Siaka Stevens held their first round of talks here today. Opening the talks, Premier Zhao Ziyang extended a warm welcome to 75-year-old Dr Stevens who is visiting China for the third time. "This shows that you attach great importance to the furtherance of friendship and cooperation between China and Sierra Leone. We admire your spirit," Zhao Ziyang said. Dr Stevens said the main purpose of this visit is to renew the friendship of the people of Sierra Leone for the Chinese people.

The talks centered on bilateral relations between the two countries. Both sides expressed satisfaction at the successes in economic and technical cooperation between the two countries. Premier Zhao assured Dr Stevens that China will continue its firm policy of consolidating and expanding economic and technical cooperation with Sierra Leone.

Taking part in the talks on the Sierra Leone side were Fillie-Faboe, minister of state for foreign affairs; Eya A. Mbayo, ambassador to France; and J.D.B. Johnson, charge d'affaires ad interim of the Sierra Leone Embassy in Beijing. On the Chinese side were Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; Lu Xuejian, vice minister of economic relations with foreign countries; and Tian Ping, Chinese ambassador to Sierra Leone.

#### PRC UN DELEGATE SUPPORTS NAMIBIAN INDEPENDENCE

OW242007 Beijing XINHUA in English 1950 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] United Nations, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese permanent representative to the United Nations Ling Qing said at the Security Council meeting here this morning, "The motives and underhand tactics of the South African racist regime represent the major stumbling block in the way of Namibian independence. That regime should therefore be sternly censured and sanctions should be imposed on it."

He stressed that the South African authorities should be held solely responsible for the failure thus far to implement the relevant UN resolutions and the plan for the independence of Namibia.

In the past three years, he pointed out, the South African racist regime had advanced all sorts of absurd pretexts to drag out the negotiations while intensifying military provocation and threat against the frontline African states. Meanwhile, they stepped up activities for an "internal settlement" by fostering the so-called "internal parties" which are nothing but their puppets, in a vain attempt to stage a sham independence of Bantustan-type and thus trying to prolong their illegal occupation of Namibia. This was precisely what motivated the South African authorities when they blatantly sabotaged the Geneva meeting last January.



Ling Qing noted that the United Nations organization and all justice-upholding countries and people of the world have made relentless efforts to achieve a peaceful settlement of the question of Namibian independence. "However there is a limit to concession and tolerance," he stressed.

Recently, he went on to say, "the South African racist regime appears to count on the support and condonation of certain Western powers in continuing its abominable racist and colonialist policies and perpetuating its illegal occupation of Namibia."

However, he stated, world opinion as well as far-sighted people in the Western countries have clearly indicated that any support for or condoning of the position of the South African racist regime would only antagonize the broad masses of the African people and inflate the arrogance and truculence of the racists. "This will lead to greater turbulence in the region and provide an opening for intervention and expansion by hegemonist forces from the outside," he assured.

He pledged that the Chinese Government will "endorse all the correct views and proposals of the African countries." "It should, without any further delay, enforce in its totality the United Nations plan for the settlement of the Namibian question, which was endorsed by Security Council Resolution 435, so as to enable the Namibian people to attain genuine independence on the basis of territorial integrity and unity."

#### TUNISIAN PRESIDENT'S WIFE OFF TO SHANGHAI, HANGZHOU

Chen Muhua at Airport

OW250743 Beijing XINHUA in English 0735 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Mme Wassila Bourguiba, wife of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, and her entourage left here for Shanghai by plane today. They were seen off at the airport by Chinese Vice Premier Chen Muhua, Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei; and Vice President of the All-China Women's Federation Lei Jieqiong.

Leaves Shanghai for Hangzhou

OW261418 Beijing XINHUA in English 1409 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Shanghai, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Mme Wassila Bourguiba, wife of Tunisian President Habib Bourguiba, left here for Hangzhou by train this afternoon. Earlier today, Mme Bourguiba and her entourage spent their Sunday with Shanghai youngsters at a children's palace run by the China Welfare Institute.

The Tunisian guests enjoyed the children's singing, dancing, wushu (Chinese boxing), national musical instrument performance and other activities. In the embroidery class, a girl presented to Mme Bourguiba a piece of cloth that she had embroidered with a horse design.

Mme Bourguiba arrived here from Beijing yesterday. In Shanghai, she visited a school for the blind where she conveyed the regards of the blind in Tunisia to the Chinese blind people and presented a donation to the school. In return, the school asked Mme Bourguiba to convey three sets of braille materials in both Chinese and English to the blind in Tunisia.

The Tunisian guests also visited the International Peace Hospital for the Protection of Mother and Child Health. They were entertained at a banquet given by Mayor of Shanghai Wang Daohan and his wife yesterday evening.

TOGOLESE ENVOY TO PRC HOLDS NATIONAL DAY RECEPTION

OW271254 Beijing XINHUA in English 1245 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--Bloua Yao Agbo, Togolese ambassador to China, and Mrs Agbo gave a reception here today in celebration of the national day of the Republic of Togo. Among the guests were Qian Xinzong, Chinese minister of public health; and Zhang Canming, vice minister of foreign affairs. Diplomatic envoys of various countries to China were also present.

PRC OFFICIALS RECEIVE ZAIRE'S SPECIAL ENVOY

## Meeting With Zhao Ziyang

OW241530 Beijing XINHUA in English 1517 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Chinese Premier Zhao Ziyang met here today with Niwa Mobutu, Zairian roving ambassador and the president's special envoy. At the meeting Niwa Mobutu delivered a letter from Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko and conveyed the president's regards to Zhao.

Zhao said "The friendly relations between China and Zaire have been established by Chinese veteran leaders and President Mobutu. The development of such relations was advantageous to the people of both countries." He stressed strengthening unity with Third World countries as China's basic policy and expressed appreciation for Zaire's efforts in safeguarding African unity. Stability and unity should be maintained in Africa.

Present on the occasion were Gong Dafei, vice minister of foreign affairs; and Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika, Zairian ambassador to China. Niwa Mobutu arrived yesterday for a visit. A banquet was given this evening for him by Huang Hua, vice premier and minister of foreign affairs.

## Meeting With Li Xiannian

OW250815 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--Li Xiannian, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of China, met here today with Niwa Mobutu, Zairian roving ambassador and the president's special envoy. Li Xiannian, who visited Zaire in early 1979, asked Niwa Mobutu to convey his best regards to President Mobutu Sese Seko. He said China will always stand by the Third World countries.

Niwa Mobutu said China has always supported Zaire and the struggle of the Third World countries. He said that the purpose of his current visit is to further friendly relations between Zaire and China.

Attending the meeting were Chinese Vice Minister of Foreign Affairs Gong Dafei and Zairian Ambassador to China Tuma-Waku Dia Bazika.

GU MU ATTENDS NATIONAL CUSTOMS DIRECTORS CONFERENCE

OW280326 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1627 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--The national conference of customs directors, which ended today, held that the current central tasks of customs work are to uphold the four basic principles, strengthen centralized and unified management, fully use the functions of supervision and administration of customs at all levels, and wage an effective struggle against all forms of smuggling, while promoting the exchange of goods at home and abroad more efficiently to serve economic readjustment. Vice Premier of the State Council Gu Mu addressed the conference:

The conference held that customs officials throughout the country in 1980 conscientiously implemented the decision promulgated by the State Council on reforming the organizational system of customs administration, and further made use of the functions and role of customs. They advanced customs operations, waged an extensive antismuggling struggle nationwide, and achieved important successes. They strengthened supervision over legal importing and exporting. They conscientiously handled cases of violations, tax evasion and smuggling involving import-export freight transport. They ensured the effective implementation of state policies governing imports and exports and laws and decrees, thus encouraging development of foreign economics and trade. At the same time, they also fulfilled the collection of customs duty and played a positive role in implementing the policies for protecting tariffs, promoting economic accounting and accumulating funds in enterprises.

In 1980, with expansion of exchanges with foreign countries and development of tourism, the number of people coming in and out of the country totaled over 11 million, an increase of 34 percent over 1979. While continuing to implement the open policy and making it easy for a normal exchange of visits, customs officials have also adopted some measures to strengthen control over goods brought in and out of the country by individuals.

The conference held that in order to make further use of the functions and role of customs and to make still greater contributions toward readjusting the national economy, efforts should be made to do the following work well: Centralized and unified management should be strengthened and legal aspects of work improved. Apart from certain specified exceptions, all nationally unified policies, decrees and regulations governing imports and exports should be strictly enforced; import and export goods should be checked and released within the limits of authority as prescribed by state regulations; goods not meeting requirements shall be detained by customs; the formulation and readjustment of tariff rates and the levying and exemption of tariffs shall be administered centrally and in a unified manner by the general administration of customs as stipulated.

There should be surveillance by customs of smuggling activities and such activities should be dealt with resolutely. Customs officials should work in coordination with border defense, public security, industrial and commercial administration and tax departments concerned, and adopt forceful measures to strengthen smuggling prevention jointly so as to curb rampant smuggling and lawbreaking activities.

The tariff policy should be consciously implemented and the tax revenue tasks fulfilled. The protective, regulatory and financial role of tariff collection is becoming more important during the period of national economic readjustment. It is necessary to strengthen taxation, improve taxation methods and implement the principle of "computing tax according to set rates, exempting tax according to law, being strict with tax refunds, and delivering tax revenue to the treasury expeditiously" so that the tariffs will be collected in full.

The permit system should be upheld and supervision and control of legitimate imports and exports improved. At the same time, attention should be paid to simplifying procedures and speeding up examination and acceptance of goods. At present special attention should be paid to strengthening supervision and control of the imports of various types of small cars, durable consumer goods, machinery and equipment and controllable export commodities. While taking care of proper and equitable needs and facilitating normal intercourse, it is necessary to tighten supervision and control of import and export goods not for trading.



GOVERNMENT PROMULGATES GUN CONTROL REGULATIONS

OW250600 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0058 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The PRC gun control regulations (approved by the State Council on 5 January 1981 and promulgated by the Public Security Ministry on 25 April 1981 for enforcement)

Article I. In order to maintain social order, safeguard public security and prevent criminals from using guns to carry out subversive activities, these regulations are hereby instituted.

Article II. The guns (including ammunition used in these guns) referred to by these regulations are guns under nonmilitary systems listed as follows: pistols, rifles, sub-machineguns and machineguns for military use; various guns for use in shooting exercises; rifles, shotguns and high powered guns for use in hunting; guns for anesthetizing animals; and pellet firing air guns.

Military guns for equipping the PLA, militia and the people's armed police units are controlled by the regulations concerned under the military and militia systems.

#### The Carrying and the Equipping of Guns

Article III. Guns may be carried by the personnel listed below:

1. The people's court, the people's procuratorate and the public security organization personnel that must carry guns because of their work.
2. The responsible cadres of the party and government organizations in border defense areas, sea defense areas and other remote areas that must carry guns, according to the opinions of the provincial and autonomous regional people's governments.
3. Confidential transport personnel of the party and government organizations at and above the provincial level and the confidential communication personnel of the party and government organizations and post and communication departments of the counties and municipalities in border areas that must carry guns.
4. The customs personnel that must carry guns because of their work.
5. Guards and transport escort personnel of military industrial plants.

Article IV. The units listed below may be equipped with guns for official use:

1. Security departments of the plants, mines, enterprises, offices, schools and scientific research and other units that must be equipped with guns.
2. Important financial and banking units that must be equipped with guns, as well as important warehouses, radio stations and scientific research units in remote areas that are not staffed with armed guards.
3. Geological prospecting groups and surveying groups operating in remote areas or at sea that must be equipped with guns.
4. Passenger ships, freighters and oil tankers navigating in coastal or distant ocean areas, as well as other working vessels operating at sea.
5. Civil airports and civil aircraft that must be equipped with guns.

Article V. Physical culture and sports commissions at and above the county level that are holding shooting exercises may be equipped with guns for use in shooting exercises.

Article VI. Professional hunting personnel and units may carry or be equipped with guns. The possession of guns by nonprofessional hunting personnel is limited to citizens 18 years of age or older, and the number of guns must not exceed two per citizen.

Article VII. Hunting units, scientific research teaching units, wild animal husbandry and livestock breeding units and veterinary hospitals that need to perform animal anesthetization may be equipped with guns for this purpose.

Article VIII. In order to shoot films, film studios may purchase obsolete and outmoded guns for use as props. However except for a small number of guns for creating effects, other guns and mechanical parts must be technically processed so they can no longer be used with live ammunition.

#### The Manufacture and Purchase of Guns

Article IX. Except for those plants appointed by the state for manufacturing and repairing various guns, no units or individuals are allowed to privately manufacture, repair or assemble guns.

Article X. To purchase guns for military use, the purchasing units should apply to the offices appointed by the state for appropriation of funds after obtaining the agreement of the public security organizations in their localities on the type, quantity, usage and carrying and equipping limitations they reported.

The purchase of guns for shooting exercises must be approved by higher physical culture and sports commissions and agreed to by the county or municipal public security bureaus in respective localities. Purchases can be made at the units designated by the state with the purchase permit issued by the public security bureaus.

The purchase of hunting guns and anesthesia guns must be approved by the forestry departments at or above the county level and agreed to by the public security organizations at such levels. Purchase can be made at the units designated by the state with the purchase permit issued by the public security organizations. Stores selling hunting guns must register with the public security organizations at or above the county level.

Except for those units appointed by the state or approved by the supervising departments, no units or individuals are allowed to purchase or sell guns or ammunition.

#### The Control of Guns

Article XI. All personnel who possess guns must obtain the consent of the responsible persons of their units and the approval of the supervising departments at or above the county level. No units or individuals are allowed to privately keep guns or ammunition without legal approval. All guns and ammunition possessed without approval must be surrendered to the local public security organizations. Such guns and ammunition must not be arbitrarily handled.

Article XII. All personnel and units possessing guns must apply to the county or municipal public security bureaus in their localities for gun permits. The permits will be issued by the county and municipal public security bureaus after the applications are screened by them.

All personnel who possess and carry guns outside must carry the permits with them for inspection. Those who carry officially issued guns on official assignments to areas other than their own counties and municipalities must apply to the county and municipal public security bureaus in their localities for gun passes.



Article XIII. Guns with historical significance preserved by exhibition halls and museums must be registered with the county or municipal public security bureaus in their localities. Such guns must not be used for other purposes.

Article XIV. Wanton firing is strictly prohibited in cities, towns, residential areas, scenic and tourist areas, airports, places along traffic paths, as well as other areas where firing is prohibited. Firing for hunting is prohibited in nonhunting areas.

Article XV. In some special areas and places, when the carrying of guns is prohibited, personnel carrying guns should deposit them with the public security organizations or the appointed units. The guns will be returned to them upon their departure.

Article XVI. All guns must be well maintained to ensure safety. For guns possessed by collectives, it is necessary to appoint special personnel to take charge of them, keep them in designated storage areas (chests), with guns and ammunition separately stored, and strictly prevent losses, thefts and other accidents. Losses and thefts of guns must be immediately reported to the public security organizations, and the sites of such occurrences must be guarded.

Article XVII. No units and personnel possessing guns are allowed to privately donate or loan their guns and ammunition to others. When units with guns are disbanded or personnel with guns transferred, they should return the guns to the units that issued them and return their gun permits to the original public security organizations for cancellation.

Before moving from the counties or the municipalities where they originally resided, all persons possessing hunting guns should request the original public security organizations that issued their hunting permits to cancel them and issue transit permits for their guns. Upon arrival at their destination, they should apply to the local public security organizations for new gun permits and surrender the transit permits.

Article XVIII. To transport guns and ammunition it is imperative to apply beforehand to the county or municipal public security bureaus at the destination point for transport permits. After arrival at the destination, registrations or applications for permits for gun possession can be made with the local public security organizations.

Article XIX. Prior approval from the resident county or municipal public security bureau is required for carrying hunting guns into China. The bearer shall declare the guns at customs upon entering China and shall receive a permit for transporting the guns from the border defense checkpoint after examination and verification. Upon arrival at the destination, the bearer shall submit the permit to the local public security organ and receive from it a gun permit.

To carry hunting guns out of China, the bearer shall return the gun permit to the issuing public security organ for cancellation and receive from it a permit for transporting the guns. The bearer shall declare the gun at customs and submit the gun transportation permit to the border defense checkpoint at the time of departure.

Article XX. Relevant units wishing to scrap useless guns shall prepare a detailed list, submit it to the responsible department of the province, autonomous region or municipality under the central government for approval, present the list to the local county or municipal public security bureau for verification, completely wreck the guns and melt them down at the metallurgical plant appointed by the provincial, regional or municipal public security department or bureau under the supervision of personnel from units responsible for the destruction of guns.

Article XXI. Air guns capable of firing metal bullets shall be controlled as shooting guns if they are used by athletic departments, or as hunting guns if they are used by hunting units. The purchase and possession of air guns by individuals also require registration and control. Specific regulations shall be enacted by the provincial, regional or municipal public security department or bureau.

Article XXII. The permits or passes for possessing or carrying guns, the permits for purchasing shooting guns, hunting guns and anesthetizing guns and the permits for transporting guns and ammunition shall be drawn up by the Public Security Ministry and uniformly printed by the provincial, regional and municipal public security department or bureau. They shall be issued by county or municipal public security bureaus.

Article XXIII. Public security organs at various levels shall supervise and regularly check on the local nonmilitary departments carrying, using, safekeeping and changing of guns.

#### Gun Control for Foreigners

Article XXIV. Foreign diplomatic missions, consular offices and their personnel wishing to carry guns to China must apply in advance to the PRC Foreign Ministry for approval. They shall declare them at customs upon entering China and shall receive a permit for transporting the guns from the border defense checkpoint after examination and verification. Upon arrival at the destination, they shall register with the resident municipal public security bureau.

With the exception of hunting guns, which can be carried to the hunting grounds, no guns possessed by foreign diplomatic missions, consular offices and their personnel shall be carried out of the premises of the mission or consular office.

Before taking their guns out of China, foreign diplomatic missions, consular offices and their personnel shall notify the PRC Foreign Ministry, cancel their registration with the resident municipal public security bureau and obtain from it a transportation permit. They shall declare them at customs and surrender the transportation permit to the border defense checkpoint upon departure.

Article XXV. Members of foreign political party, government, military of parliamentary delegations and their secret service personnel wishing to carry guns to China shall obtain prior agreement from the PRC Foreign Ministry or the reception unit. The reception unit shall notify the border defense checkpoint and report to the Ministry of Public Security for record.

Article XXVI. Foreign athletic delegations wishing to bring their guns to China for competition shall obtain prior approval from the PRC Physical Culture and Sports Commission. Upon entering China, they shall declare them at customs and obtain a permit for transporting the guns from the border defense checkpoints after examination and verification. Upon arrival at the competition site, they shall register with the local county or municipal public security bureau. They shall cancel their registration upon departure. If a foreign athletic delegation passes through China, it shall obtain prior approval from the PRC Culture and Sports Commission in order to carry guns into China. The Physical Culture and Sports Commission shall notify the border defense examination organ, and the border defense checkpoint shall seal the guns for transit.

Article XXVII. Guns and ammunition carried by foreign civil aircraft and vessels shall be sealed by the border defense checkpoints upon entry into a Chinese port. The seal shall be opened upon departure.

Article XXVIII. Foreigners other than those listed in articles XXIV, XXV and XXVI are not allowed to carry guns and ammunition into China without approval of the responsible PRC departments and the approval of the provincial, regional and municipal public security department or bureau of their destination. Those who carry guns and ammunitions shall declare them at the customs upon entering China. Their guns and ammunition shall be sealed and kept by the border defense checkpoint at the port of entry. The guns and ammunition shall be returned to them upon their departure, or they may be carried out of China by others entrusted by the bearer. Those who have obtained permission to carry guns and ammunition to China shall go through the same procedures provided for under Article XIX. Passengers in transit shall also declare them at customs, and their guns and ammunition shall be examined, verified and sealed by the border defense checkpoint. Those who fail to declare shall be regarded as trying to illegally transport guns and ammunition to China and shall be handled accordingly without exception.

Article XXIX. Foreigners wishing to purchase hunting guns in China shall first obtain a written agreement from the foreign affairs office of the province, autonomous region or municipality under the central government. They shall submit the written agreement and apply for a purchase permit from the public security bureau of the county or municipality where the purchase shall be made and make their purchases at the authorized stores.

#### Penalties

Article XXX. In case of violation of these regulations, the responsible supervisors and the violators themselves shall be disciplined, punished in accordance with the regulations governing public security or even bear the respective criminal responsibility.

#### Other Matters

Article XXXI. The provincial, regional and municipal people's government and the ministries and commissions may enact specific control regulations on the basis of these regulations and send them to the Public Security Ministry for the record.

Article XXXII. The regulations shall be promulgated by the Public Security Ministry for enforcement after State Council approval. The provisional regulations on gun control approved by the State Council and promulgated by the Public Security Ministry on 27 June 1951 shall be abolished at the same time.

#### MILITARY SCHOOL ENROLLMENT CIRCULAR ISSUED

OW260642 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0052 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--The military academies and schools of the PLA this year will enroll more than 10,000 students from among this year's senior middle school graduates in the various provinces, municipalities and autonomous regions. To do a good job in this year's enrollment work of the military academies and schools, the Ministry of Education and the PLA General Political Department recently issued a joint circular calling on all areas and PLA units to effectively strengthen leadership over the enrollment work of the military academies and schools, vigorously give publicity to the great significance in speeding up the training of command cadres and professional and technical personnel needed by a modern revolutionary army, encourage young students to enthusiastically sign up for the entrance examinations of the military academies and schools, and provide competent people for the modernization of national defense.

The circular points out: In accordance with the characteristics of the military academies and schools, some new rules have been made on the conditions and measures for enrollment this year.



The enrollment conditions and measures of military technical academies and schools are the same as those of local institutions of higher education, and students should take part in the unified nationwide entrance examinations for institutions of higher education. Military command academies and schools will recruit new students separately at an earlier date this year, with enrollment work to be carried out after the final examinations of senior middle schools and before the unified nationwide entrance examinations for institutions of higher education. Provincial, municipal and autonomous regional enrollment commissions will designate some places or middle schools for recruiting students in accordance with the enrollment plans of the military command academies and schools. The military command academies and schools should carry out publicity and mobilization campaigns in coordination with middle schools. Students in designated recruiting areas or middle schools may apply on a voluntary basis, and the best qualified will be recruited from among the applicants who have shown consistently good political and ideological qualities, are of good physical health, have passed preliminary selection or have made high marks in senior middle school graduation examinations. Students accepted by military command academies and schools will not take part in the unified nationwide examinations for institutions of higher education.

To ensure the quality of the health of students enrolled by military academies and schools, students attending the unified nationwide examinations must take a physical reexamination before they can be admitted. The physical reexamination will be according to the regulations governing physical examinations for this year's enrollment of the military academies and schools. Examinees whose scores are above average (or average for physical examinations) and whose first choice is military academies and schools should take a physical reexamination before the others. Those whose second or third choice is military academies and schools may take a physical reexamination before they are admitted. The physical reexamination for examinees should be conducted in nearby army hospitals. If there are no army hospitals nearby, local hospitals may be asked to conduct a physical reexamination for examinees.

The circular says: Examinees who apply for admission to military academies and schools should be under the age of 20 full years (born after 1 September 1961). The examinees who are admitted to military academies and schools should go through the formalities for joining the army at the military academies or schools concerned in accordance with relevant army regulations and then formally enlist in the armed forces.

The circular says: Since 22 military technical institutes and schools, including the Communication Engineering Institute, the Shenyang Institute of Foreign Languages, the Nanjing Institute of Foreign Languages and the Topographic Institute, are key institutions they should enroll the first groups of new students. The other military technical institutes and schools should enroll the second groups of new students.

The circular stresses: This is the first time for military command academies and schools to enroll new students separately at an earlier date. All localities and army units should conscientiously prepare for this and pay attention to summing up experiences in their regard. Leaders at all levels and personnel in charge of student enrollment must take the lead in enforcing and abiding by the law, resolutely implement the Education Ministry's enrollment regulations approved and transmitted by the State Council and effectively insure the quality of new students enrolled.

CCP DEPUTY PROPAGANDA DIRECTOR ON LITERATURE, ART

OW251028 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1443 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--At a discussion meeting recently held by the editorial department of ZUOPIN and ZHENGMIN [0155 0756 5280 3630 7686], He Jingzhi, deputy director of the Propaganda Department of the CCP Central Committee, pointed out emphatically: Literary and artistic creation must strive harder to reflect the new era, portray and cultivate new socialist people and encourage the people onward.



The meeting held by the editorial department of ZUOPIN AND ZHENGMING conducted discussions on the idea that creative literature must strive to portray new socialist people. More than 200 people, including writers, critics, editors of newspapers and publishing houses, college teachers of literary and art theories and the history of literature and so forth, attended the meeting in Beijing on invitation. They took the floor one after another.

He Jingzhi said at the meeting: Portraying new socialist people is a most important matter for socialist literature and art. The era and the people demand that we place the task of portraying and cultivating new socialist people in a very important place. He held that correctly understanding and reflecting the new era and portraying new socialist people are two aspects of the same question. These two aspects are precisely the central task faced by literary and artistic creation in the new period.

He said: After suffering enormous setbacks, the socialist cause in our country has begun a great revival. In this new period, the contradiction and struggle between new and old, between progress and backwardness and between light and darkness find expression intricately in every sphere of social life. This calls for literary and art workers to analyze things with the Marxist viewpoint, distinguish between appearance and essence and between principal and secondary aspects, grasp their past, present and future and typify and condense them into distinctive artistic images, thereby correctly and profoundly reflecting the face of the new era. We cannot one-sidedly and isolatedly expose only the dark side, as in the past we could not just one-sidedly and isolatedly extol the bright side.

He said: We cannot avoid or conceal the dark side of things. Socialist literature and art should give play to their function in criticizing the old things. However, we must pay attention to writing positive, progressive and bright new things. We must reflect the struggle between new things and old things and between the bright and dark sides and bring to light the historical certainty that light assuredly will prevail over darkness. Literary and art workers must fully affirm the existence of newborn and bright things and see their development and growth in strength. This exactly is today's reality. Therefore, the portrayal of new socialist people, the images representing the bright and progressive forces of our era, becomes a crucial link in correctly reflecting the new era.

He Jingzhi said: Since the downfall of the gang of four, especially since the 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee, figures in real life like factory director Qiao, people of the new period with the spirit of Lei Feng, and thousands upon thousands of new socialist people with different characteristics have emerged before us. In the past few years, a considerable number of literary and artistic works already have portrayed the images of new socialist people and gained gratifying experiences. However, we should also soberly see that what we have done is far from enough.

On the cause of this shortcoming, He Jingzhi said: Here are problems concerning leadership in literary and artistic work, problems on the part of some writers who lack a deep understanding of the people's life in the new period and who even lack a warm feeling toward the new socialist people, and problems of certain one-sidedness in theories and criticisms.

He said: The leadership in literature and art has not given sufficient or timely encouragement and support to writers and works that strive to portray new socialist people. Some leading personnel in literature and art or literary and art theorists and critics do nothing about, even encourage, works that are specifically conceived to follow bizarre plots, appeal to vulgar tastes and to spread passive or despairing feelings and that even are erroneous in ideological trend. They fail to guide writers to experience the people's life at its source, unearth the beauty in the hearts of the people and strive to explore and portray images of new socialist people.

He Jingzhi said: By new socialist people, we mean those who come into being in the greatest period of change in human history, during which the system of private ownership is finally buried and its influence on the people's spirit is eliminated. They come from among the people, stand in the van and represent the direction of advance in the new socialist period. They ardently love the motherland and socialism and are loyal to the people and the party's cause. They strive to change the objective world and, at the same time, continue to remold their subjective world and to develop socialist spiritual civilization.

He Jingzhi hoped that writers would be worthy of the glorious responsibilities entrusted to them by the era. He said: Literary and art themes should be broad in scope. However, the more urgent task now is to reflect new and advanced things in real life more accurately, more vividly and in a more varied and colorful way. Writers should go into real life, acquaint themselves with new life with which they are not familiar or not quite familiar, and observe, discover and describe new things to encourage people to advance.

HONGQI COMMENTATOR ON PATH OF ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

HK270727 Beijing HONGQI in Chinese No 7, 1 Apr 81 pp 6-7, 13

[Commentator's article: "Blaze a New Path of Economic Development in the Course of Readjustment"]

[Text]

I

At present, we are in the process of further readjusting the economy. The main object of this readjustment is to cut back on capital construction investment, cut down on spending, basically balance revenue and expenditure, stabilize the economy, further readjust the economic structure and increase economic results by stabilizing the economy. Therefore, economic readjustment cannot be simply perceived as cutting back on capital construction. Basically speaking, readjustment means we must comprehensively readjust the economic structure. Not only must there be a readjustment of agriculture, light and heavy industry, but there must also be an internal readjustment of heavy industry, light industry, agriculture, trades and enterprises including a readjustment of the product structure. By carrying out this readjustment, we can rationally organize the industries and promote the reorganization and integration of enterprises so that we will have a more rational economic structure, change the long-existing condition of poor results and great waste in our economy and blaze a new path in economic development.

For a long time, we have taken the road of putting capital construction above production, the road to high accumulation and low efficiency. We are fond of going in for capital construction in a big way and concentrating an enormous amount of money for the building of new plants, particularly heavy industrial plants which require huge investment and long construction time. Initial planning for many of the capital construction projects is badly done and the various projects cannot be linked together. We have also gone in for a large number of projects which lack the necessary conditions for construction and for processing plants which are already in excessive supply. Consequently, they take up a good deal of financial and material resources and require a long period to build. They cannot be immediately turned into productive units, or when completed, still cannot start normal production. Moreover, we have usually not maximized our efforts to properly manage the existing enterprises. We have neither paid attention to replacing their equipment and transforming their technology nor to changing their products and improving their quality. This has caused them to always remain in the backward condition of high consumption and low efficiency without any change in product quality, performance, specification, design and variety. At the same time, because we only seek output value in production and ignore market demand, production and marketing has become dislocated. This has resulted in a great deal of overstocking. This irrational condition in production and management has put a greater strain on the supply of fuel, power and raw materials and has impelled us to again increase the scale of capital construction, and particularly the scale of construction in heavy industry.

This road is maintained by reducing the people's consumption and keeping up an excessively high accumulation rate. Outwardly, the speed of production growth is not slow, but economic results are very poor and people do not get much material benefit. In the future, we must not take this old road again. We should look for a new path and should not rely on more capital construction and more new plants that will only greatly increase the consumption of energy and raw materials. We should mainly rely on bringing the role of existing enterprises into play, carrying out rational technological reform, improving quality and raising efficiency to increase social production. China has a huge population and a poor foundation. Only by taking this path can we successfully handle the relations between accumulation and consumption and between developing construction in production and improving people's livelihood, basically solve financial and economic difficulties and obtain steady economic growth.

In this readjustment, it is not only necessary but also possible to blaze a new path of economic development that will not require much investment but will produce better results. In the last 30 years, we have built several hundred thousand enterprises and industrial and communications departments resulting in 500 billion yuan in fixed assets, 300 billion yuan in working capital and 800 billion yuan in total assets. This is not a small setup. The problem is poor results, great waste and the production capacity still not being fully brought into play. The only way to solve this problem is to carry out readjustment and reform. Readjustment and reform will enable the economic structure to become progressively more rational and enable the economic results in the various sectors to greatly increase. At present, the 800 billion yuan in assets will play a very important role. In a certain sense, investment is a thing of the past. Henceforth, efforts will be pinpointed on producing results. In particular, the recent central work conference symbolizes that our CCP Central Committee has made a complete break with the "leftist" mistakes in the guiding ideology of economic work. This is our important political and ideological prerequisite for seeking a new path. It may be said that our present readjustment is in the nature of breaking away from the old road and starting out on a new path.

Therefore, in a more positive and deeper sense, our economic readjustment is not only for the sake of overcoming existing difficulties and eliminating potential dangers, but we must also, by means of this readjustment, correct the guiding ideology of our economic work so that our economic construction will really proceed from actual conditions in China, keep within our capability, develop in an orderly manner, pay attention to actual results and blaze a new path of steady development on the basis of increasing economic results.

## II

At present, the irrational economic structure of our country is conspicuously manifested by the serious proportionate imbalance in agriculture, light and heavy industry. Certain departments of heavy industry are comparatively cumbersome, agriculture and light industry are inclined to wither and such departments as energy, communications, construction, commerce and service trades are relatively backward. The basic problems are: The production of the means of production cannot keep up with the production of the means of consumption. The production of the means of consumption is seriously falling behind. More and more intermediate products are produced and less and less end products can be supplied for consumption. This has greatly restricted improving the livelihood of the people. Our present financial difficulty is the concentrated reflection of the irrational economic structure and poor economic results. Although it is extremely necessary to cut down on spending and stabilize the economy in order to solve the financial problem, we cannot simply rely on cutting down expenditures.



The basic way out is still to develop production, readjust the economic structure and increase economic results. Therefore, in carrying out this readjustment, we must readjust the industrial structure, that is all industries, energetically develop light and textile industries and increase the production of consumer goods; reorganize the production of all departments of heavy industry based on the needs of the production of consumer goods; change the former condition of paying too much attention to heavy industry and too little attention to light industry and readjust the economic structure of China from a heavy structure to the more rational light structure. This is not only a basic way to overcome the present difficulty and reverse the passive situation in the economy, but this is also the basic condition that will enable the whole national economy to obtain healthy planned and proportionate development.

Developing the production of consumer goods has a bearing on the overall situation. Light and textile industries are principal production departments for producing the means of consumption and their products occupy a very important position in consumption and foreign trade. Compared with principal departments of heavy industry producing the means of production, they are characterized by small investment, quick returns, high accumulation and more foreign exchange earnings. Most of them are also labor intensive industries, they consume less energy and can accommodate more social labor. We must take advantage of the readjustment and make use of the existing industrial base to carry out the production of consumer goods. This is an important measure for satisfying market demand, withdrawing currency from circulation and increasing financial income as well as an important content of the readjustment and the reorganization of the economic structure. Under the condition of the cutting back on capital construction, the effort to balance financial income and expenditure and to lessen the rather tense energy situation, the carrying out of the production of consumer goods is also a rather crucial matter that will enable the national economy to maintain a regular rate of growth and invigorate the economy.

Carrying out readjustment centered on developing the production of consumer goods does not mean that we must not develop heavy industry, but that we must have a definite purpose in developing heavy industry and not just for the sake of developing heavy industry. The ultimate aim of producing the means of production is invariably for the sake of producing the means of consumption to satisfy the needs of the people. We must proceed from the development of consumer goods for daily use (including cultural, educational and sanitary articles) to carry out the readjustment and transformation of the economic structure. We must change the condition of the one-sided development of heavy industry divorced from light industry and agriculture, shift the attention paid by heavy industry to capital construction and its own development to the track of supporting the production of consumer goods for daily use and transform the structure of heavy industry itself according to these needs. In this way, we will make heavy industry production more rational and more in keeping with the needs of society and enable the development of heavy industry to be established on a solid foundation.

In the past, we regarded the methods adopted by the Soviet Union during the Stalin era, when it was under imperialist encirclement, as the universal law. We proceeded from heavy industry in arranging social production, one-sidedly put the emphasis on giving priority to the growth of the means of production and neglected the production of consumer goods. Moreover, in producing the means of production, we again paid attention to producing for the sake of producing and neglected placing it in the service of the production of the means of consumption. In our fondness for capital construction and new plants, we resorted to building up industry at the expense of agriculture and forced out light industry in order to protect heavy industry. Consequently, this resulted in a serious proportionate imbalance in agriculture, light industry and heavy industry, shortages of consumer goods, slow improvement in the livelihood of the people and the lowering of economic efficiency. This runs counter to the law of socialist economy and is also not suited to China's national conditions. In the future, we must change all these regardless of whether it was dictated in the guiding ideology or the result of actual work.



In arranging social production, we must proceed from the people's consumption needs and must first do a good job of arranging the production of the means of consumption. Then, based on the needs of the development of the means of consumption and the possible supply of the means of consumption, to arrange for the production of the means of production and the production of other departments concerned, so that the development of the whole national economy will be centered on the goal of socialist production, and that is, satisfying the needs in the material and cultural life of the people.

## III

In the readjustment, an important matter is the reorganization and integration of existing industrial enterprises. When developing industries in the past, we have mainly relied on the construction of new plants. In the future, we must mainly rely on tapping potentials, making innovations and carrying out transformation. The production capacity of our existing enterprises has never been fully brought into play. The main reason for this is because of the irrational structure which has resulted in duplicate construction and duplicate production and the division of departments and areas. To take advantage of the favorable opportunity resulting from the readjustment, we must carry out an all-round reorganization of our industries according to the principle of specialized cooperation and economic rationality. We must smash the restrictions caused by the proprietary orientation of the areas and departments, overcome departmentalism, develop all types of economic integration and rationally organize and integrate the many separately managed "big and complete" and "small and complete" enterprises. This is an important way of giving full play to the potentials of existing industrial enterprises in China, realizing increased production, practicing economy and speeding up industrial development.

The reorganization and integration of existing industries and enterprises are not only acts of readjustment but also ones of reform. Readjustment means to readjust the economic structure and reform means to reform the economic system. Naturally, to really bring the role of reform into play there must be a rational structure. Therefore, readjustment is inseparable from reform. In the period of readjustment, generally speaking, reform must be subordinated to readjustment and must benefit readjustment. Those aspects of reform in which the necessary conditions are not prevalent during the period of readjustment or are in contradiction to the present readjustment, such as the reform of the whole price system, must be appropriately slowed down and postponed. Those that are closely related to and cannot be separated from readjustment and are conducive to readjustment, such as the reorganization of industries and the integration of enterprises, must be actively carried out together with the readjustment. Otherwise, readjusting the structure cannot be successfully carried out. At present, we must concentrate on products suitable for the market, highlight the grasping of brand name products in the cities and light and textile industries, smash the blockade between areas and departments and, with the whole country in mind, proceed with solving the question of the reorganization of industries and readjustment of enterprises in various trades and key cities.

We not only must establish specialization and integration on the basis of voluntary participation and mutual benefit, but we must also promote them from top to bottom and adopt whatever necessary economic and administrative measures. If we do not adopt the policy of promoting them from top to bottom but allow them to develop freely, integration cannot be achieved. At present, the relations of direct subordination in some of our districts, departments and areas are obstructing the economic readjustment. Many of the factories without work to do are willing to accept readjustment, but the administrative departments at the top are barring the way.

In the future, we must follow this procedure: First, we must put forward the plan for readjustment. Second, we must hold a debate on the feasibility of the plan. We must place all the cards, the different views, on the table, debate them over and over again, assimilate those that are good and arrive at a rational plan. Third, after the plan has been determined, as long as it is economically feasible from the overall point of view, we may use administrative measures to make the decision and implement it. To make a good job of readjustment, we must first have a rational plan. Furthermore, we must also use administrative measures. Judging from the present, readjustment cannot be properly carried out without administrative measures. Naturally, when using administrative measures, we must in principle take into consideration the interests of all sectors. Otherwise, this plan will not have popular support. Isn't this emphasis on administrative measures contradictory to reform, or does it mean that we are no longer carrying out reform but are returning once more to the former method of rigidly controlling enterprises? No, it is just the opposite. The orientation of our reform is to strengthen planned guidance and necessary administrative intervention in economic work and in the field of microeconomics and combine them with fully arousing the enthusiasm of basic-level units engaged in production and activating microeconomics. The important problem facing economic readjustment and reform at present is precisely to study how to give play to the role of regulation by planning mechanism in the field of microeconomics. On this matter, we cannot copy the pattern of other countries but must sum up our experiences in construction over the last 30 years. At the same time, we must draw on the experiences of foreign countries in our exploration to find a path suitable to our national conditions.

In short, the readjustment of the economic structure has a bearing on the reorganization of the whole industry. The purpose of reorganization is to benefit the development of socialized mass production so as to speed up the socialist modernization of our national economy. If this is properly handled, we will be able to give full play to the benefit of the 800 billion yuan of assets in our industrial and communications systems. If we become separated from the basis of readjustment and the reorganization, we probably will be acting blindly either in technical transformation or in renewal of equipment, and there will still be duplicate construction. We must combine rational organization with technical progress. This is the only way to increase economic results.

#### XINHUA COMMENTARY ON PROSPERITY IN RURAL AREAS

OW262126 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1235 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Commentary by XINHUA correspondent: "China's Vast Countryside Is Flourishing"]

[Text] Beijing, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee China has rapidly restored its agricultural production. Hundreds of millions of peasants live and work in peace and contentment, and their enthusiasm for production is higher than ever before. The vast countryside is flourishing.

#### People Are Happy With Lots of Grain on Hand

China had good harvests consecutively in 1978 and 1979, with grain production increasing by more than 90 billion jin. This is unprecedented in the 30 years since liberation. China was hit by waterlogging in the south and drought in the north in 1980, a year of the most serious natural disasters since liberation. However, although grain production was reduced by more than 20 billion jin, 1980 remained the second highest yielding year since the founding of the nation, following only 1979 as far as total grain output in the nation was concerned. The production of many varieties of cash crops in 1980 increased compared with 1979. Even with large decreases in production reported in China's main cotton-producing areas in the south such as Jiangsu and Hubei, the total cotton output in the country still reached more than 54 million dan in 1980, an increase of over 20 percent compared with 1979.

The total output of oil and sugar-bearing crops, beets, tea and silk cocoons was the highest in China's history. The total output of pork, beef and mutton reached more than 24 billion jin in 1980, an increase of over 10 percent compared with 1979. New developments were reported in the production of fowl, rabbits, eggs and fur. The total revenue of commune and brigade-run enterprises amounted to approximately 56.5 billion yuan in 1980, an increase of approximately 12 percent compared with 1979.

It must be pointed out that in communes and brigades where various responsibility systems were implemented such as making payments on the basis of output with responsibility on individual laborers, individual households assuming full responsibility and the signing of work contracts with individual households, a large portion of the grain produced beyond the production targets has not been reported and included in the statistics. Therefore the actual total grain output is greater than the figures reported by various localities and the statistics compiled.

It is now springtime, a time in the past when grain prices were apt to fluctuate. However, the price for grain on the farm trading market in various localities has currently remained stable. There is even some decrease in prices. Someone has made a suitable summation of this situation: Although the statistics are low, commune members are well fed and the situation is fine indeed. Hundreds of millions of peasants are very happy with lots of grain on hand.

#### New Changes in the Supply of "Food, Clothing, Housing and Daily Commodities"

According to an estimate by the agricultural department, there were again increases in collective income distribution and revenue in the whole country in 1980. There were even greater increases in revenue from household sideline production, but it was difficult to compile statistics on this revenue. In 1979 there were only 1,622 production brigades in the country with an average per capita income of 300 yuan, but many such production brigades emerged in various localities in 1980. The number of such brigades increased from 164 to 749 in Guangdong, from 11 to 326 in Yantai Prefecture, Shandong and the emergence of more than 800 such brigades in four prefectures in western Shandong, which is well known for its poverty.

Following the development in production and increases in income, rapid changes have taken place in peasants' lives. There are more activities in various localities--more savings, more bachelors getting married and more people buying high-priced commodities. The order of priorities given by peasants in many localities to their needs in daily life have been changed from "food, clothing, housing and daily commodities" to "housing, clothing, food and daily commodities." New houses are being built in many rural districts.

Such changes are even more evident in districts which were backward and poverty stricken in the past. Gratifying new situations now prevail in the mountainous areas and loess highlands of Yunnan and Guizhou, which were well-known poverty-stricken areas in the past. By relying on the responsibility systems and the practice of formulating measures suited to local conditions, commune members have doubled their incomes, and new houses have mushroomed in every village in old disaster-ridden areas in western Shandong and eastern Henan in the past 2 years while the entire situation is flourishing.

In western Shandong where in the past people used chaff and wild herbs as staple food for half a year, there is a saying at present: "We exchange dried sweet potato for wine, no longer consume flour made of sorghum or corn, but consider steam bread made of white flour as our staple food. Pork and mutton are no longer rare foods, while fried food dishes are routine." This once hard-hit "three-dependence" area has started to offer grain crops, cotton, oil-bearing crops and other cash crops to the state.



**All Commune Members Are Masters of Their Own Destiny Who Vie With One Another in Marching Forward**

Due to the implementation of the line, principles and policies laid down since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CC's Central Committee, various rural areas have established, according to the will of commune members and on the basis of local conditions, various types of responsibility systems for production, and have whipped up commune members' production enthusiasm to an unprecedented level. Peasants in Henan said: At present we really make all-out efforts in farming. We work all day, while thinking about how to produce more grain when we go to bed at night. Many rural cadres said: Now "we neither make job assignments nor ring our bells. People just vie with each other to march forward." Peasants have truly become the masters of their destiny in agriculture. This constitutes the most fundamental change in agricultural production.

Hundreds of millions of peasants have solved the problem of dressing warmly and getting enough to eat. Some of them have started to become well to do. In a number of backward and poverty-stricken areas, commune members used to ask for relief food whenever they saw cadres. Now they ask for "three major things," namely chemical fertilizer, information in agro-science and information about farming techniques. All the people have smiles and are filled with confidence about their future. Some old peasants said: It is because of the Communist Party that we lead a good life today, and it is because of the party's good policy that commune members lead a good life. Since the downfall of Lin Biao, the "gang of four" and other evildoers, cadres are often dragged by commune members into their houses and offered drinks and food when they go to the countryside. The close relations between cadres and the masses who are as inseparable as fish and water have been restored.

The economic development and the fact that peasants now live in peace and contentment have brought about fundamental changes in social values in the countryside. Many basic-level cadres said: Now there are fewer scuffles and arguments among people and petty thieves.

Not long ago the party Central Committee and the State Council issued a circular on the development of the diversified economy and further emancipating people's thinking. So long as the 800 million peasants in China make all-out efforts and fully utilize the vast land of the country, China's agricultural production will definitely be further developed.

**RENMIN RIBAO EDITOR ON ILLEGAL USES OF FARMLAND**

HK270845 Beijing RENMIN RIBAO in Chinese 21 Apr 81 p 5

["Rural Mailbox" column carries editor's reply: "Clearly Understand the Principle Difference Between the Right of Use and the Ownership of Land; All Land in Rural Communes and Production Brigades Belongs to the Collectives. No One Is Allowed To Build Houses, To Build Tombs, To Open Up Mines or To Construct Brick Kilns on Responsibility Plots or Plots for Private Use."]

[Text] Our paper has received a series of readers' letters stating that in some rural areas, after instituting the responsibility systems of specialized contracting, fixing output quotas for each household and so on, a small number of basic-level cadres and commune members have built houses and tombs on their contracted "responsibility fields" and "responsibility plots." According to a reader in Zunyi, Guizhou, there are 24 households of commune members in Chao Le commune of Mei Tan County who have built houses on their "responsibility fields" taking up about 12 mu of fertile fields. In Yu Xi District of Sui Yuan County, there are also 55 households of commune members who have used about 29 mu of "responsibility fields" to build houses. Some people even think that fixing output quotas for each household means "returning land to households." In assigning contracted land, these people have insisted that they be assigned land which had belonged to them before they joined the cooperatives. Readers have asked for explanations and answers to these questions.



The reason there are such situations in rural areas as reported by our readers is mainly because not enough propaganda and educational work about the party's rural economic policies has been done in those places and some people have become confused with the principle difference between the right of use and the ownership of land. Specialized contracting, fixing output quotas for each household and so on are only various forms of the responsibility systems. Specialized contracting is the responsibility system of dividing work according to specialized trades under unified management of production teams. Those who are good at farming sign contracts on farming and those who are good at trades sign contracts on these trades. Those who sign contracts on farming are assigned a certain amount of land according to their ability. The resulting contracted output is distributed according to a unified plan. Those whose output is in excess of or short of the fixed output quota are respectively awarded or fined. The way of fixing output quotas for each household (or each household being responsible for a task until it is completed) is to practice decentralized management under the unified leadership of the production team in order to give full play to the peasants' enthusiasm in production. In some remote mountainous districts and in poor and backward areas these are necessary measures for those production teams which "rely on the state in three aspects,"--namely, to keep in contact with the masses, to develop production and to solve the problem of clothing and food. Practice in the past 2 years has proved that these are really good ways to eliminate poverty. After adopting the practice of fixing output quotas for each household many poor production teams have taken on a new look in production within 1 or 2 years and have shaken off their label of "relying on the state in three aspects," and obvious improvement in the commune members' standard of living has been made.

We must make clear, however, that no matter whether it is specialized contracting or fixing output quotas for each household (including each household being responsible for a task until it is completed), the contracted household has only the right of use and not of ownership of the land it is responsible for. It is completely different from a peasant family farming on its own after agricultural cooperation. The latter owned the land. There is a principle difference between the two. The production teams' land in China's rural areas, including plots and hills for commune members' private use, is collectively owned by the laborers in rural communes and production brigades. This was explicitly announced during the cooperative transformation of agriculture. It has been subsequently reaffirmed many times. For example, in chapter 2, clause 7 of the "Work Regulations for Rural People's Communes (Draft Resolution)," it is stipulated: "Ownership at all levels of the people's commune shall be maintained. No unit or individual may gratuitously transfer or occupy land, wooded mountains, meadows,...owned by communes, production brigades or production teams," and "renting, buying or selling of rural land, including land for housing, is forbidden." This is also stipulated in China's Constitution. Last year, in "Several Problems Concerning the Further Strengthening and Improving of the Responsibility Systems in Agricultural Production" (that is, document No 75), the party Central Committee reaffirmed: "Collective property shall be protected and shall not be pulled down and shared," and "it is forbidden to buy and sell land, to hire laborers or to practice usury." But at present some people confuse the responsibility systems with ownership, look upon "responsibility fields" as their own and use them at will. These are obviously violations of the aforesaid stipulations and are therefore illegal.

Relevant leading organs should actively give guidance to the masses, correctly publicize the four basic principles, publicize the party's principles and policies, conduct thorough-going and painstaking ideological and educational work and make a clear distinction between the right and wrong of various problems. We should give full play to the peasants' enthusiasm in production and at the same time should safeguard collective interests and oppose various kinds of unhealthy tendencies.

Effective measures were recently taken in some places. The Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee and the Fujian Provincial People's Government have already made explicit policies and stipulations about the aforesaid problems in accordance with the actual situation of each province. The Fujian Provincial People's Government has issued throughout the whole province the notice "resolutely stop occupying cultivated land to build houses and resolutely stop the buying and selling of land." The third clause of the notice stipulated: "Commune members only have the right of cultivation and use and not ownership of cultivated land, wooded land and orchards with fixed output quotas for groups or for households, and plots for private use and plots for fodder allocated to them by the collective. It is forbidden to rent, buy or sell any rural land. Privately building houses on contracted cultivated land, wooded land, orchards or on plots for private use and plots for fodder, renting, buying or selling land are all illegal and should be resolutely stopped. Serious cases shall be punished in accordance with the law." In instructions given recently to party committees at all levels, the Guizhou Provincial CCP Committee reaffirmed: In assigning responsibility land for production, it is forbidden to discard existing landmarks between production teams and occupy land belonging to other production teams. It is forbidden to "return land to households" according to what they owned after land reform and before agricultural cooperation. Responsibility land shall not be transferred, rented, pawned, bought or sold. It is forbidden to build houses, to build tombs, to open up mines, to build brick kilns, and so forth on responsibility land. The instruction issued by the State Council on stopping the use of cultivated land to build houses has now given even more explicit stipulations. Rural areas throughout the whole country should resolutely follow and implement it. In this way the phenomenon of commune members occupying the collectives' cultivated land in some places can be rapidly corrected.

#### GUANGMING RIBAO ON SCIENTIFIC POLICY RESEARCH

OW180819 Beijing XINHUA in English 0806 GMT 18 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 18 Apr (XINHUA)--The GUANGMING DAILY, in a front-page editorial today, calls for the establishment of official councils on scientific policy research to advise central authorities on China's economic and social development. Entitled "The Entire Communist Party Must Pay Attention to Science," the editorial stresses the recent State Council approval of guidelines for science and technology, which call the fields to primarily serve China's current economic restructuring.

The paper says policy decisions must be made on the basis of scientific research and technical evaluation while devising a unified approach to the country's scientific, technological, economic and social development. "Positive and cautious steps should be taken to restructure the current systems of economic and scientific management," the editorial says, "and to help promote the coordination of scientific research institutions, factories and consumers of technology."

The editorial also asks an increase in funds for scientific research proportional to the state budget on the basis of a re-examination of current investment policy. "Researchers must discover the most pressing scientific and technological problems in fields of top priority," says the editorial, "namely agriculture, light and textile industries, energy production, transport, machine building, production of industrial materials and electronics."

#### GUANGMING RIBAO CITED ON VIEWING RECENT HISTORY

OW201224 Beijing XINHUA in English 1212 GMT 20 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 20 Apr (XINHUA)--China's modern history should cover the period from the opium war in 1840 to the victory of the democratic revolution in 1949 instead of the period between 1840 and 1919, says noted historian Hu Sheng in a GUANGMING DAILY article today.

He reasons that "the character of the society is semi-feudal and semi-colonial throughout that period" and the historical task of the Chinese people "was to wage a democratic revolution against imperialism and feudalism."

The conventional view in the past has been that modern Chinese history ranged from 1840 to the May 4th movement in 1919, the year which marked the beginning of the new-democratic revolution.

In the article which discusses some questions concerning the study of modern Chinese history, Hu Sheng, visiting professor at Beijing University, says that historians should study new problems, advance new view points and discover new material. "In our studies," he says, "we must discover the essential things or laws governing the development of history on the basis of an abundance of reliable material and data. For instance, we generalize that the one-hundred-year history preceding the victory of the new-democratic revolution was the history of a semi-colonial, semi-feudal society. This is a cognition of the essence of this historical period.

"However, we must not stop at this," he warns. "Historians should be able to apply this understanding in observation of myriads of historical phenomena and explain all the specific persons and events of this period. This task is more important and more taxing."

Touching on the role of the peasants in modern Chinese history, Hu Sheng stresses the need fully to affirm their strength, the tremendous, positive role they played in promoting the historical development of Chinese history and society while analyzing their weakness as small producers.

Professor Hu says that an important task of modern Chinese historians is to educate the people in patriotism. This segment of Chinese history can show the people that China's present independence and sovereignty was hard won and can help enhance their confidence in their own strength and capabilities.

#### PLA OFFICIALS ATTEND RAILWAY ACADEMY CEREMONY

OW270144 Changsha Hunan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] A solemn flag-presenting ceremony was held at the PLA Railway Corps Academy on the afternoon of 25 April. Kuang Fuzhao, second political commissar of the Railway Corps, read an order by the Railway Corps at the flag-presenting ceremony. Political Commissar Kuang Fuzhao presented a flame-red army-level flag to the Railway Corps Academy. In his speech he encouraged the comrades of the academy to defend the dignity of the flag, to treasure the honor of the army, to uphold the four basic principles, to implement the principle of "all-round development--to be Red, expert and healthy"--of military academies and schools, and to strengthen the revolutionization and modernization of the Railway Corps.

Then, with the flag leading the way, more than 1,000 cadres, fighters and students of the academy, in 12 square formations, valiantly and spiritedly marched in step past the reviewing stand to be reviewed by leading comrades of the corps.

(Dong Chao), commandant of the Railway Corps Academy, spoke at the ceremony on behalf of all the comrades of the academy. He said: [Begin recording] It is the sacred duty of every revolutionary youth to defend the dignity of the military flag. We must add glory to the military flag of the party and not allow it to be tarnished. We must consciously accept the party's absolute leadership; conscientiously study and implement the party's line, principles and policies; unconditionally identify ourselves politically with the party Central Committee; resolutely and unwaveringly uphold and defend the four basic principles; actively respond to the call issued by the General Political Department to learn from Lei Feng and learn from heroes and models; develop [words indistinct] activities; and build a highly developed socialist spiritual civilization. [end recording]



Commandant (Dong Chao) said: We must implement in an all-round way the educational principle of military academies and schools, constantly enhance the quality of education and strive to build a revolutionary modern army.

More than 1,400 people watched the flag-presenting ceremony yesterday afternoon.

#### PLA OFFICIAL AWARDS ARMY LITERARY WINNERS

OW250926 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 2230 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] According to JIEFANGJUN BAO, the selection and evaluation of outstanding works of the LITERATURE AND ART OF THE PLA [JIEFANGJUN WENYI 6043 2397 6511 2429 5669] in 1980 have been announced and an award meeting for these outstanding works was held in Beijing on 24 April. Deputy Director Hua Nan of the PLA General Political Department conferred citations, cash awards and prizes to 17 writers and artists for 14 outstanding works, including "Soldiers Deep in the Tianshan Mountains" ["Tian Shan Shen Chu Di Da Bing" 1131 1472 3234 5710 4104 1129 0365].

Comrade Liu Baiyu spoke in the meeting on the current literary creations in the army. He called on writers and artists in the army to uphold the four fundamental principles as guidance in carrying out literary creations and to propagate the four fundamental principles through portrayals of character true to life.

(Li Binkuei), author of the novel "Soldiers Deep in the Tianshan Mountains," spoke on behalf of all award-winning writers and artists at the meeting.

#### XINHUA REVIEWS THEORETICAL STUDIES FOR PLA CADRES

OW241135 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0308 GMT 24 Apr 81 OW

[Text] Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--The PLA has stepped up theoretical study for cadres. Over the past 2 years, some 70 percent of cadres at and above the regimental level have attended various forms of study classes and raised their consciousness in implementing the party's line, principle and policy.

Since 1979, the PLA General Political Department has repeatedly issued circulars and directives to the whole army calling for strengthening theoretical study. The documents clearly stated that during the new historical era, intensifying theoretical study in army units and strengthening training of leading cadres at and above the regimental level is a major task in the PLA's political and ideological building. To help cadres systematically study Marxist theory and deepen their correct understanding of the party's line, principle and policy, the various units have employed study classes and other means to train cadres at and above the regimental level on a rotational basis.

In 1979, these study classes studied selected chapters of the works of Marx, Lenin and Mao Zedong, focusing their attention on the party's line, principle and policy since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee. In early 1980 they began studying "Dialectical Materialism and Historical Materialism," "China's Socialist Economic Problems" and other books which enabled everyone to systematically master the Marxist philosophical view and understand socialist economic laws and their mutual relationship. This laid a sound foundation for their next studies.

During the study period, the various units also carried out social investigations, invited local cadres to give reports, conducted deepgoing study and discussions on the party's line, principle and policy since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee, and deepened their understanding of the party's current principle and policy. For instance, at one time, some comrades did not quite understand the party's policy for relaxing the ownership system. The study classes then organized everyone to study the principle that relations of production must adapt to the development of productive forces. This enabled everyone to realize that the only criterion for judging the feasibility of the relations of production is to see whether or not they are adapted to the conditions of the productive forces, and whether or not they can promote the development of the productive forces.



The economic policies implemented by the party Central Committee, which include permitting the setting of farm output quotas for each household in some rural areas, allowing the existence of an individual economy in cities and townships and the establishment of special economic zones, are suited to China's current unbalanced development of the productive forces. Facts have borne out that these policies have aroused the people's enthusiasm, promoted production, improved the people's livelihood and won acclaim from the masses.

After analyzing the question of "changeable policies" reflected by a few comrades with the dialectic materialist viewpoint, many comrades came to realize that all things are not constant but always changeable, that changes in plans and policies are not unusual, and that the question is not whether or not plans or policies will change but rather whether or not the changes are adapted to reality. The line, principle and policy formulated by the party Central Committee since the 3d plenary session of the 11th party Central Committee aimed at correcting "leftist" errors in the guiding ideology of the past and at making revisions and additions to certain imperfect policies. This is entirely necessary. The results from further readjusting the national economy and making changes to some policies also enabled everyone to see that the changes are sound and justified. Consequently, they have become more confident in the correct leadership of the party Central Committee and have steadfastly implemented the party's line, principle and policy.

The vast number of cadres at and above the regimental level have also integrated theoretical study with ideological transformation and work supervision, thus promoting unit building. After studying philosophy, many comrades have come to realize that a major reason for the presence of objectivism and bureaucracy in their work is the absence of dialectic materialism in their thinking. When dealing with a problem of fulfilling a task, they did as they were told without giving consideration to the real situations in their units. They were satisfied with mediocre jobs and lacked creativity in their work. Thanks to enhanced understandings, many leading comrades have shown marked improvement in their ideology and work style. Since last year, leading cadres in many units have done investigation and study and carried out deepgoing education in the revolutionary outlook on life and in general political knowledge in the basic level units, thereby strengthening and enlivening ideological and political work in these units. After attending study classes, leading cadres of a certain PLA Air Force regiment guided unit training with dialectical methods and proposed over 20 revised training plans. As a result, the regiment achieved fresh progress in tactical training and was commended by the leading organs.

#### CORRECTION TO QING ADMINISTRATION ARTICLE

The following corrections should be made to the item entitled "GUANGMING RIBAO Looks at Qing Administration" published on pages K 14 to K 19 of the April 14, 1991 issue of the China DAILY REPORT:

Wherever the phrase "grand council" appears, it should be changed to "council of deliberative princes."

Wherever the phrase "board of war" appears, it should be changed to "grand council" [junjichu 6511/2894/5710/5710--literally translated as office of military affairs]

#### BRIEFS

CCPPCC MEMBER DEATH--Beijing, 24 Apr (XINHUA)--Jia Lian, member of the CPPCC National Committee and deputy director of the Bureau of Hydrography of the former Ministry of Water Conservancy and Power, died of illness in Beijing on 6 April at the age of 78. The Ministry of Power Industry and the Ministry of Water Conservancy recently held a memorial service at the Beijing Babaoshan Cemetery for Fallen Revolutionaries to mourn Comrade Jia Lian. Wreaths were sent by Comrades Chen Yun, Huang Kecheng, Kang Keqing, Qian Zhiguang, Liu Lanbo, Du Xingyuan, Li Weihai, Zeng San, Qian Zhengying and Li Peng. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1420 GMT 24 Apr 81 OW]

XINHUA RIBAO COMMENTARY STRESSES SOCIALIST ROAD

OW260523 Nanjing Jiangsu Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Report on XINHUA RIBAO 26 April commentator's article: "Keep to the Socialist Road With Full Confidence"]

[Excerpts] The article says: Scientific socialism is one of the three components of Marxism. Boiled down to a single point, to uphold the four basic principles means to keep to the socialist road.

One essential characteristic of scientific socialism is the replacement of private ownership by socialist public ownership. Another important characteristic of scientific socialism is the thorough elimination of class exploitation. A third important characteristic of scientific socialism is the practice of the principle "from each according to his ability, to each according to his work."

The article points out: Since the 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, our party has step by step reestablished Marxist political, ideological and organizational lines. The work conference of the party Central Committee held toward the end of last year indicated our party's radical rupture with left mistakes all the more. To keep to the socialist road, we must clearly understand the characteristics of scientific socialism, clear out left ideas, eliminate the pernicious influence of the false socialism of Lin Biao and the gang of four and establish a correct ideological line.

The article continues: Having made clear what scientific socialism is, we must also recognize the superiority of the socialist system in order to increase our confidence in adhering to the socialist road. Only socialism can save China. This is the conclusion reached by history of the past more than a century. Practice in the 31 years since the founding of new China has further proved that in both the economic system and political thinking, the socialist system is incomparably superior to the capitalist system.

Comrade Ye Jianying pointed out in his speech on the 30th anniversary of the founding of new China: "The emergence of the socialist system in China was not fortuitous but was the inevitable outcome of Chinese history. It was the decisive choice of the Chinese people--in their hundreds of millions--in the long years of their struggle."

How can the superiority of the socialist system be brought into fuller play? The commentator's article says: It is necessary to resolutely and unwaveringly put our work emphasis on economic construction, vigorously develop the social productive forces and improve the people's livelihood step by step. This is the important precondition for bringing into fuller play the superiority of socialism. The 3d Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee decided to shift the work emphasis of the whole party to socialist modernization. This is a great policy decision of historical significance. It is completely in keeping with the people's desire and objective economic law. We must resolutely and unswervingly make this shift and grasp this emphasis on economic construction well. A practical step to take at present is to do a good job in economic readjustment.

The article says: Upholding the four basic principles is the fundamental guarantee for bringing into fuller play the superiority of the socialist system. The four basic principles are the cardinal principles on which our country is founded, the political basis for the unity of the people of the whole country. To bring into fuller play the superiority of the socialist system, we must take the attitude of seeking truth from facts, eliminate interference from the left and the right through criticism and struggle, and consciously uphold and defend the four basic principles.

The article says: To bring into fuller play the superiority of the socialist system, it is also necessary to develop and perfect socialist democracy, fully guarantee the right of the masses of the people as masters and bring into play the spirit as masters of the masses of the people to build socialism.

The article says: Building a highly developed spiritual civilization is also a necessary condition for bringing into fuller play the superiority of the socialist system.

The article says in conclusion: More than 100 years have elapsed since the theory of scientific socialism was founded by Marx and Engels. However, in the long process of human history, this is only an instant. This most scientific ideological system and finest social system in human history is still young and in practice. With the development of history, its great vitality and superiority inevitably will illuminate every corner of the land like the brilliant morning sun. As Comrade Mao Zedong said, "The communist ideological and social system is full of youth and vitality, sweeping the world with the momentum of an avalanche and the force of a thunderbolt."

#### PRODUCTION PROMOTION, TRADE FAIRS URGED IN SHANDONG

SK271416 Jinan Shandong Provincial Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The provincial conference of industrial and commercial administrative bureau directors concluded on 25 April. It pointed out that the goal of the present industrial and commercial administrative work is to give better service to readjusting the economy, enlivening the markets and promoting production. The workers in this field must overcome the leftist influence, free themselves from the fetters of outdated thinking and actively carry out all work aiming at enlivening the markets.

The conference held: First of all, we must manage well the urban and rural trade fairs that are well received by the people. Commodities that are permitted to be sold on the market by the state must be sold on the market. It is necessary to implement the policy of allowing the production teams and commune members to sell farm and sideline produce. Draft animal markets should be well managed and the buying and marketing of draft animals should not be restricted by different administrative divisions. After gaining the approval of industrial and commercial administrative bureaus, production teams are permitted to import draft animals from other provinces to be sold on the local markets. Municipalities under the direct jurisdictions of the province, prefectures and county seats may open markets selling industrial goods for daily use according to the local practical situation. Municipalities with all necessary conditions may open flea markets or markets to sell woodwares and furniture in light of market demands. The industrial and commercial administrative departments must strengthen guidance, management and supervision over the socialist unified markets and all the economic sectors. With the cooperation of the departments concerned, the administrative departments must do a good job in enterprise registration, protect legal business and stop all illegal business activities to support production, promote the circulation of goods and maintain a good socialist economic order.

Urban individual business must be well supported, guided and managed. They must be encouraged to run industries that are needed by the people, that are not run by the state and the collective and that are insufficient in our province such as food, service and repairing industries and industry that requires special technology and skills. These industries are permitted to hire workhands or to recruit several apprentices.

The conference noted: To enliven and manage the market well, it is necessary to ban and crack down on speculative and profiteering activities. Organs, mass organizations, PLA units and enterprises that take part in illegal activities must be handled strictly.

#### SHANGHAI CCP COMMITTEE APPROVES DISCIPLINE REPORT

OW280428 Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] According to JIEFANG RIBAO and WEN HUI BAO, the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee recently approved a report by the preparatory group of the municipal discipline inspection committee under the municipal CCP Committee about studying and implementing the relevant documents of the CCP Central Committee and the report on the summary of minutes of the third forum on implementing the "guiding principles for inner-party political life" called by the Central Discipline Inspection Commission. The municipal CCP Committee called on CCP committees at all levels to implement them conscientiously.



The Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee pointed out: Rectifying unhealthy tendencies is an important task for the whole party at present. All party members, especially leading cadres at all levels, must fully understand the importance of the party's work style. As the efforts of the whole party are required for straightening out the party's work style, CCP committees at all levels must strengthen leadership in a down-to-earth and organized way and strive to make some achievements this year.

The municipal CCP Committee stressed that all personnel concerned should take the lead in implementing the "guiding principles," especially leading cadres at all levels who must study seriously and achieve a better understanding, clear up their ideas in reference to the "guiding principles," embark on criticism and self-criticism, and check up on and rectify unhealthy tendencies in a practical way. At the same time, efforts should be made to further strengthen the party's discipline inspection work and support discipline inspection departments in combating unhealthy tendencies.

The report of the preparatory group of the municipal discipline inspection committee held that thanks to the concerted efforts of vast numbers of party members, cadres and broad masses of the people, tremendous progress has been made in implementing the "guiding principles" since the 5th Plenary Session of the 11th CCP Central Committee, and there has been a noticeable change in the party's work style in Shanghai. However, as a whole, compared to the early period after the founding of new China, the party's work style has basically not improved and progress in implementing the "guiding principles" is very uneven.

The preparatory group of the municipal discipline inspection committee under the Shanghai Municipal CCP Committee maintained that the party's discipline inspection work at present must concentrate on coping with those who handled the party's line, principles and policies negatively, feigned compliance and even openly boycotted them. Also, it must deal with such phenomena as serious bureaucracy and extreme irresponsibility toward work as manifested in issuing arbitrary and impractical directions in economic work; causing great waste; violating financial and economic discipline; indiscriminately issuing bonuses, goods and subsidies; maintaining abnormal customer relationships for personal gain at the expense of the public interest; and seeking special privileges for personal gain and comfort.

The preparatory group of the municipal discipline inspection committee pointed out: Rectifying unhealthy tendencies is an arduous, complicated and protracted struggle. Discipline inspection committees at all levels must, under the leadership of the municipal CCP Committee and the discipline inspection committees at higher levels, rely on the broad masses of party members and people to resolutely rectify unhealthy tendencies and strive to basically improve the party's work style.

#### BRIEFS

**ZHEJIANG POWER INDUSTRY**--The electric power industry in Zhejiang Province, overfulfilled its power generation plan for the first quarter of this year. Compared with the corresponding period of last year, the power output increased by 580 million kWh, while the rate of coal used for each kWh of electricity generated and the rate of energy loss through power transmission both declined. For this reason, the main enterprises in the industry earned 4 percent more profit than last year's corresponding period. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

**ZHEJIANG INDUSTRIAL FORUM**--The Zhejiang Provincial Economic Commission recently held a forum on the reform of industrial management in the province. Participants at the forum emphasized that any reform of the industrial management system should fit the current work of economic readjustment. They said that more enterprises in the province should be granted self-management authority and that much effort should be made to strengthen quality control, cost accounting and the training of management personnel. In the meantime, they said, a campaign should be developed to learn from Shanghai and other advanced localities. [Hangzhou Zhejiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

AGENDA OF GUIZHOU STANDING COMMITTEE SESSION NOTED

HK280143 Guiyang Guizhou Provincial Service in Mandarin 2315 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Summary] The Fifth Guizhou Provincial People's Congress Standing Committee convened its ninth meeting in Guiyang on 27 April. The agenda of the meeting is as follows: to convey the spirit of the spirit of the 17th meeting of the NPC Standing Committee; to hear a report from the provincial economics committee on industrial and communications work; to convey the spirit of the national forestry conference; to hear an explanation on amending the temporary provincial forestry management methods and examine the draft of the methods; to study and discuss the State Council's circular forbidding housebuilding on farmland, and the regulations of the provincial CCP Committee and government on protecting public property belonging to the communes and brigades; to discuss reports on establishing the legal committee and nationalities committee of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee; and to discuss views put forward by members of the committee in inspecting work in the first half of this year.

Xu Jiansheng, chairman of the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, presided at the meeting on 27 April. Also present were Vice Chairmen Wu Su, Dai Xiaodong, Zhang Liang and others. Vice Chairman Ye Gulin conveyed the spirit of the 17th meeting of the 5th NPC Standing Committee. (Zhang Yiliang), vice chairman of the provincial economics committee, gave a report on the current situation in Guizhou industry and communications.

SICHUAN PROCURATOR GIVES REPORT AT CONGRESS SESSION

HK280254 Chengdu Sichuan Provincial Service in Mandarin 0030 GMT 28 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Sichuan Provincial Chief Procurator Qin Chuanghou delivered a work report at the third session of the fifth provincial People's Congress on 26 April. He reported on how the procuratorates have carried out the major laws such as the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure since 1980 and pointed out the orientation for future work.

The report said: Since the criminal law and the law of criminal procedure came into effect on 1 January 1980, the people's procuratorates at all levels have centered their efforts on protecting the socialist modernization drive and enforcing these laws, and vigorously launched procuratorial work for tidying up social security and order and dealing resolute blows at major criminals. Using these laws as the weapon, they have relied on the masses to wage struggle against all kinds of criminal activities. They have concentrated on hitting at murderers, arsonists, thieves, rapists and other lawbreakers who seriously sabotage social order. The courts have pronounced guilty verdicts in over 98 percent of the cases in which the procuratorial organs instituted prosecution proceedings. This work has hit the arrogance of the lawbreakers, tidied up social security and order, and promoted the consolidation and development of the political situation of stability and unity throughout the province.

The report said: In the past year and more, the procuratorates at all levels have initially launched procuratorial work concerning law, discipline and economics. In 1980 alone, the procuratorial organs in the province accepted and heard 1,249 cases of violation of law; handling of 1,052 of these cases has now been completed. Of these cases, 354 were political cases of illegal detention, forcing of confession under torture, and violations of law and discipline, while 698 were economic cases of graft, corruption, indiscriminate lumbering and responsibility for major accidents.

The report pointed out in conclusion: At present the people's procuratorates at all levels should actively help the public security organs and people's courts to continue to tidy up social security and order and deal resolute and correct blows at the sabotage activities of counterrevolutionaries and other criminal elements.

BEIJING WOMEN'S FEDERATION OFFICIAL ON EDUCATION

OW271514 Beijing XINHUA in English 1500 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 27 Apr (XINHUA)--More nurseries and kindergartens should be built for the around 700,000 preschool children in the Chinese capital, said Wang Chunping, deputy head of the municipal women's federation here today. Wang Chunping, 61, who is also a member of the Beijing Committee of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference, said this at the fourth session of the fifth municipal committee of CPPCC now being held here.

Of the 700,000 preschool children in this city with a population of more than 8 million, she said, 300,000 are in the urban area and 400,000 in rural area. Yet only 58.9 percent of the children between the age of 3 and 7 have been admitted into the 6,328 nurseries and kindergartens in and around the city.

Wang Chunping also suggested that a greater variety of children's toys, garments and food would be made. "In addition," she said, "more films, TV programs, songs and reading materials suited to children should be produced." She complained about harmful influence exerted on children by some unhealthy films, including imported films.

The municipal government recently held a meeting to discuss how to improve the education of children. Leaders at various levels of the western city district have decided to make a survey of all nurseries and kindergartens and they will pay respects to nursery workers in the district around June 1st, International Children's Day.

A shop selling goods for children is to be built in the downtown street of Donghuamen by the municipal second commercial bureau, Wang Chunping disclosed. The textile bureau will turn out more attractive garments for children and the public health bureau is planning to offer better health care for children. The municipal committee of physical culture and sports has decided to open all the stadiums, big or small, to children. Previously most of them were open only to grownups.

BEIJING MEETING ADOPTS CAPITAL'S STUDENTS' PLEDGE

OW251641 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1224 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] Beijing, 25 Apr (XINHUA)--The joint meeting of the presidents of the students' unions of Beijing's institutes of higher learning, convened today by the Beijing Students' Federation, adopted the "pledge of the capital's students."

The pledge reads: 1) We shall ardently love the CCP, socialism, the people and resolve to dedicate ourselves to the motherland's four modernizations program. 2) We shall study hard, maintain a rigorous study style, actively and seriously study to acquire specialized knowledge and strive to fulfill our study tasks. 3) We shall persist in physical training by actively taking part in beneficial sports activities. 4) We shall abide by the state's laws and decrees and safeguard social morality. 5) We shall abide by our schools' regulations and rules and uphold normal teaching and livelihood order. 6) We shall observe courtesy, decorum and hygiene; we will not smoke and take alcoholic drinks. 7) We shall unite and assist each other, take pleasure in helping other people, be hardworking and thrifty, lead a simple life and take good care of public property. And 8) We shall seek truth from facts and dare to practice criticism and self-criticism.

After it was drafted by the Beijing Municipal Students' Federation in September last year, this pledge was circulated in order to seek the opinions of college students. Three enlarged meetings of the presidium of the municipal students' federation were held to discuss its revision. Today's meeting called on all college students throughout the city to actively carry out their pledge, strive to become vanguards in building socialist spiritual civilization and make contributions to fulfilling the four point directive for Beijing's work issued by the CCP Central Committee's Secretariat.



NEI MONGGOL CONVENES DISCIPLINE INSPECTION PLENUM

SK250640 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to our reporter (Lin Xiaoming) and our correspondent (Wu Yajun), the Nei Monggol Regional CCP Committee Discipline Inspection Commission held its third plenum in Hohhot from 14 to 20 April. Participants at the plenum earnestly studied the documents of the third plenum of the Central Discipline Inspection Commission and the important speeches of leading comrades delivered at the above session, how to eliminate leftist ideas, summarized and reviewed the work done since the second plenum of the regional discipline inspection commission and discussed and defined the tasks for 1981.

Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP Committee, attended and addressed the plenum. Wang Yilun, secretary of the regional CCP Committee and first secretary of the regional discipline inspection commission; Han Feng, secretary of the regional discipline inspection commission; and (Shi Wulin), deputy secretary of the regional discipline inspection commission, also addressed the plenum.

Participants held that since the second plenum of the regional discipline inspection commission, the discipline inspection departments at all levels, under the leadership of party committees, have implemented the line defined at the third plenary session of the CCP Central Committee, fulfilled the tasks on improving party work style and observing party discipline and grasped the study and implementation of the guiding principles governing inner-party political life. According to the practical situation in the region, they have solved some problems concerning people's confidence in implementing these guiding principles and leading cadres' leadership over unhealthy tendencies in collection work. Taking the guiding principles as the main content, party organizations at all levels have trained 70 percent of the party members on a rotational basis, commended and rewarded a number of outstanding party branches and individuals, and conscientiously dealt with a number of persons and deeds seriously violating the guiding principles.

The plenum decided that this year's main tasks for the regional discipline inspection commissions are to raise the discipline inspection work level of all discipline inspection departments and improve the ideological level of cadres; place the emphasis of this work on the implementation of the party's line, principles and policies and grasp the improvement of party work style, the observance of party disciplines, the adherence to the four basic principles and the elimination of unhealthy tendencies in the economic field as a primary task.

In his speech, Ting Mao, second secretary of the regional CCP Committee, stressed: Leading cadres at all levels must strengthen theoretical studies and investigations. While eliminating the influence of the leftist ideas, they should also correct the rightist as well as other erroneous ideas.

He said: Apart from other reasons, the cause of developing such erroneous leftist and rightist ideas in the people's ideology and understanding comes from the lack of a theoretical and practical foundation and blindness in people's thinking. Therefore, leading cadres at all levels must take the lead in systematically studying Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought and party documents issued since the third plenum of the party Central Committee, persist in the method of going deep into realities to conduct investigations and studies and lay a solid theoretical and practical foundation. Only by doing so can we eliminate the people's blindness in action and fundamentally overcome erroneous leftist and rightist ideas.

BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL GOLD PRODUCTION--According to a prospecting survey, all areas in the autonomous region except in Ju League have abundant gold resources. There are 163 goldmining establishments in the 66 communes in the 16 banners and counties of the 5 leagues and 2 municipalities. The region overfulfilled its 1980 gold production plan by 10.7 percent, surpassing the 1979 figure by 10.9 percent. The region's gold output ranks fourth in the country. [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 6 Apr 81 SK]

YANG YICHEN LAUDS YOUNG HEILONGJIANG STORE OWNERS

SK280456 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The (Tiebin) photo studio is an individually owned establishment. Located in an out-of-the-way place in (Nanzang) District, Harbin Municipality, it has always enjoyed a brisk business. Its volume of business for the past year is 21,000 yuan. People have remarked that private business is but a clay bowl susceptible to breaking. But (Wu Tiebin), the young owner and photographer of the photo studio, is proud of his work. He says it is a golden bowl as long as one earns one's living by hard work and talent. In the past year, this small photo studio has purchased much photographic equipment with its earnings. (Wu Tiebin) has acquired a color television and a motorcycle. He also has some bank deposits.

After graduating from middle school, he was sent to the countryside and worked in a production team for 7 years. During this period, he acquired some photographic skills. A year ago, when he returned to the city and was awaiting a job assignment, he noticed that the city, particularly the area around the western bridge, lacked photo studios. He decided to establish a photo studio and serve the people with his skills. He applied and received a license from the industrial and commercial administration, expanded his small, cramped house, purchased some simple photographic equipment and started a business with his two jobless, younger brothers.

In a recent inspection tour of (Nanzang) District, Yang Yichen, first secretary of the provincial CCP Committee, said to (Wu Tiebin): By starting a business of your own, you three brothers have provided employment for yourselves. Your business is an iron bowl; better--it is a golden bowl. Your girl friend may now join you, and your sisters and brothers can all assist you in running the business. Your business is your career. He also said: You should publicize your experiences among friends and relatives. If there are jobless people among them, they all can seek employment for themselves and give full play to their professional knowledge and skill.

HEILONGJIANG GOVERNOR ON ENTERPRISE READJUSTMENT

SK271410 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Excerpts] Yesterday at the provincial conference of directors of commune- and brigade-run enterprise bureaus, Chen Lei, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and provincial governor, spoke on the ways for commune- and brigade-run enterprises to carry out readjustment and strengthen leadership.

Comrade Chen Lei said: Through penetrating study and implementation of the guidelines of the central work conference, all localities across the province have greatly enhanced their understanding of the CCP Central Committee's important policy decision of achieving further economic readjustment and greater political stability. However, this does not mean that there are no problems. There are still some cadres who are dispirited and afraid of difficulties. We should pay attention to this problem, otherwise we will not be able to ensure the implementation of the readjustment policy.

Chen Lei stressed: The purpose of the national economic readjustment is not only to solve financial deficits and increase prices but, more importantly, to resolve once and for all the serious imbalances in the national economy, reform the economic and managerial systems, invigorate the economy, promote production and pioneer a new road for national economic development which needs less investment, ensures greater and steadier profits and from which the people will gain more material benefits. Therefore, when we implement the policy, we should not see it as a negative policy of retrogression. Instead, we should understand it as one aiming at development as well as retrogression and at increase as well as decrease. As far as commune- and brigade-run enterprises are concerned, the readjustment policy ensures the development of most enterprises. However, efforts should be made to avoid uniformity in treating those which need to be readjusted. We should investigate and ascertain their situation to treat them differently.

We should successfully apply the policy that it is better to merge or transfer the production of enterprises than to close them or suspend their production. We should see to it that as many enterprises as possible survive through incorporation or production changes.

Chen Lei said: In the current readjustment of commune- and brigade-run enterprises, many fields are involved and many problems need to be solved. All party committees and government organs should study and solve these problems at regular or irregular intervals. They should strengthen their leading bodies organizationally by selecting young, dedicated and experienced comrades for the managerial departments of these enterprises. Comrades at all managerial departments of enterprises should do solid work, conduct investigations and study, go to the frontline to solve problems and strive to improve their work efficiency. They should work diligently to study managerial knowledge and skills to ensure the healthy development of these enterprises in the course of readjustment.

#### HEILONGJIANG PREVENTS SPRING FLOODING DISASTER

OW261831 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1200 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] Harbin, 26 Apr (XINHUA)--According to XINHUA reporter Jing Bo, a massive ice run rarely seen in history took place in the Jiamusi section of the lower reaches of the Songhua River in Heilongjiang Province. Through efforts by the party, the government, PLA units and local civilians in quickly dealing with the emergency and in combating the disaster, no lives were lost and property loss was greatly reduced.

The frozen water surface of the Jiamusi section of the lower reaches of the Songhua River had not completely thawed by mid-April. However, due to a sudden rise in temperature, massive ice rafts floating down from the upper reaches were blocked and piled up to form an ice dike 6 to 10 meters in height on the river surface and about 100 li in length. As the river channel was blocked, the water level began to rise with the highest point once reaching 78.87 meters, the second highest water level in history.

The ice dike burst on 14 and 15 April. Roaring ice rafts and floodwater broke through the river channel and the river banks were flooded. Commune members of the Liushu Island in the center of the river near Jiamusi Municipality and workers and staff members of the Zhiqing farm, about 400 persons, were besieged by ice rafts and floodwater; a set of generators at a power station was inundated; and some 150,000 mu of cultivated land in the suburban areas of Jiamusi Municipality and in Yilan and Huachuan Counties was inundated and ruined.

During the ice run disaster, party and state leaders of Jiamusi Municipality and leading comrades of the provincial party committee who were in Jiamusi to preside over some meetings joined some 20,000 local workers, commune members, militiamen and PLA commanders and fighters in rushing to deal with the emergency and in combating the disaster. The units in charge of water conservancy, hydrological work, supply work and fire fighting closely cooperated in supplying straw sacks to prevent the flooding, in transporting timber and in monitoring the flood situation; thereby guaranteeing success in combating the disaster. A certain PLA artillery unit stationed here bombarded the massive ice and militiamen and the engineering corps used explosives to blow up the massive ice rafts. With rounds of roaring sounds, the massive ice rafts splashed, the blocked river channel began to flow smoothly, the river water and ice rafts were slowly released and the rising water level gradually began to drop. In this way a serious disaster of spring flooding was quickly headed off.

#### HEILONGJIANG: LABOR BUREAU CADRE ON EMPLOYMENT

SK241110 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Text] A HEILONGJIANG RIBAO reporter interviewed a responsible comrade of the provincial labor bureau to talk about job arrangements for youths awaiting assignments. The responsible comrade said: The situation in the province's labor employment is very good.



In 1979 and 1980 the province arranged jobs for 1.2 million youths and established 12,000 collective enterprises, thus promoting employment. Following the policy of having labor departments arrange jobs for the people, allowing the people to organize themselves on a voluntary basis to engage in certain trades and allowing the people to seek jobs for themselves under a unified state plan and guidance, the province has permitted the co-existence of various sectors of the economy and various forms of management. It has changed the unified employment system. Practice in the past year has proved that this policy is in conformity with our current economic readjustment policy and our province's actual conditions.

The responsible comrade said: Light industry, textiles, food and candy production, handicrafts, utilization of waste materials, planting, livestock breeding, commerce, the catering trade, cloth making, the repair trade and tourism are less developed fields in our province which should be promoted. All these trades are labor intensive and capable of accommodating more manpower. There are also great potentials in other trades and many ways to be opened. According to industry and commerce departments, self-employed industrial and commercial households throughout the province had increased to 40,000 by the end of 1980, involving 50,000 people. Youths awaiting job assignments accounted for 11,000. To encourage and protect the development of self-employed industrial and commercial households, the provincial government has formulated policies for their development and provisional regulations for their management. As long as they adhere to the principle of making their businesses deal with deficiencies, ensure the quality of their businesses, implement the state tax and price policies, engage in lawful businesses and production and never violate laws or exploit others, they are entitled to be protected by the government, supported by departments concerned and respected by society. The problem is that the number of self-employed youths is still too low. This is not conducive to our principle of employing more young people, nor is it conducive to passing on special skills to young people. In the future self-employed households should recruit more youths.

On the issue of rural youths, the responsible comrade said: Since the 1978 national educated youth work conference, the province has greatly adjusted the policy on rural youths. We should proceed from principles conducive to solving labor employment problems and continue to implement the policy of making overall planning for cities and the countryside. We should continue to encourage jobless youths in cities to work at educated youth farms and teams and agriculture-industry-commerce complexes. Those who go to educated youth farms and teams will not have their residence or ration status changed. The length of time they work on these farms or teams will be counted when calculating their length of service. Their wages and other benefits may be higher than those of workers at enterprises in cities provided these farms or teams are well managed and can afford it economically. They may be transferred to other agriculture-industry-commerce complexes or to cities. These principles are different in essence from the rural youth policy of the Great Cultural Revolution period. In 1980 there were 30,000 jobless youths registering voluntarily to work at educated youth farms and teams and agriculture-industry-commerce complexes.

#### JILIN RADIO REPORTS WANG ENMAO ACTIVITIES

##### Attends Mobilization Rally

SK280322 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpt] To arouse the people's enthusiasm and promote industrial readjustment and second quarter production, the province held a broadcast mobilization rally this afternoon urging the working class throughout the province to advance their fine traditions and make contributions to the four modernizations.

Attending the rally were leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Committee including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Yu Lin, Zhang Shiying, Song Jiehan, Zong Xiyun, Yang Zhantao, Chen Hong, Wu Duo and Yan Zitao.

Also attending were responsible persons of various provincial departments, committees, bureaus and offices and mass organizations and 56 comrades who had attended a report meeting for model workers to report their contributions to the four modernizations.

The rally had its main site established at the auditorium of the provincial guesthouse in Changchun Municipality with 14 congregation sites set up in Jilin, Siping, Liaoyuan, Tonghua, Hunjiang, Baicheng, Yanji and Tumen municipalities and at the Jilin Railway Bureau. Some 15,000 people attended or listened to the broadcast of the rally.

Zhang Shiyong, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee and deputy provincial governor, gave a mobilization report. He urged labor models, advanced producers, advanced workers and the masses of staff members and workers across the province to launch a vigorous emulation drive in increasing production and practicing frugality and increasing income and economizing on expenditures to make contributions to the four modernizations, industrial readjustment and the fulfillment of this year's industrial production plans.

Zhang Shiyong urged the participants to comprehensively understand the significance of the current national economic readjustment. He said: Readjustment is a sober, healthy readjustment, a positive policy. Readjustment never means that we can slacken our efforts in production. It means that we should promote industry through readjustment to achieve better economic results. The masses of staff members and workers should enhance their sense of responsibility as masters and carry forward the fine traditions of self-reliance and hard work to readjust industry, improve enterprise management, change at an early date the passive situation in the first quarter's production and achieve a 3 percent increase and strive for a 5 percent increase in this year's industrial production and make more profits than last year as demanded by the provincial government.

Comrade Zhang Shiyong stressed that we should take advantage of the current golden industrial production opportunity to promote second quarter production with concerted efforts and strive to increase revenue by economizing on expenditures.

#### Meets With Coaches, Athletes

SK280313 Changchun Jilin Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpts] This morning leading comrades of the provincial CCP Committee, the provincial People's Congress Standing Committee, the provincial government and the provincial CPPCC Committee met at the Changchun ice sports training base with our province's ice sports coaches and athletes who had scored outstanding achievements at recent national and world competitions and watched their figure skating and ice hockey performances.

Leading comrades including Wang Enmao, Wang Daren, Zhang Gensheng, Li Diping, Yu Lin, Song Jiehan, Zong Xiyun, Yang Zhantao, Zhang Kaijing and Liu Yunzhao, and responsible comrades of pertinent departments under the provincial CCP Committee and government, met with the leaders, coaches and athletes of the provincial speed skating, ice hockey, figure skating and skiing teams, as well as representatives of other sports teams.

Comrades Wang Enmao, Wang Daren and Zhang Gensheng warmly congratulated the coaches and athletes who had achieved good results at national and world competitions and encouraged them to exert continuous efforts to win new and still better achievements and scale new heights to win honor for the country.

#### LIAONING TRIES COUNTERREVOLUTIONARY MURDERERS' CLIQUE

SK271402 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] The Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court was in session from 27 March to 15 April to try 10 criminals involved in the case of the Lu Haiying counterrevolutionary clique of murderers.

The members of the clique are: (Jin Tie) and (Liu Changchun), accused of illegally manufacturing guns; (Hua Shufeng), (Hou Renliang) and (Cui Ying), accused of aiding and harboring evildoers; (Bian Zhenmin), accused of stealing explosives; (Zhang Qinghua), accused of illegal possession of ammunition; (Pan Yuanchao) and (Ren Xiuyan), accused of illegally manufacturing guns; and (Chen Qi), accused of giving shelter to criminals.

(Jin Tie) and (Liu Changchun) were workers at the Shenyang Computer Research Institute. During mid-1979 and April 1980, (Jin Tie) manufactured two revolvers and, together with some ammunition he illegally held, handed them over to Lu Haiying, the principal criminal of the counterrevolutionary clique of murderers, thus providing him with weapons to commit murders. (Liu Changchun), fully aware that (Jin Tie) was illegally manufacturing guns, made no effort to stop him but rendered him all manner of help. When the guns were finished, he, together with (Jin Tie), went to the (Hu He) dam to trial fire them.

(Cui Ying) is the principal criminal Lu Haiying's wife. In the summer of 1980, she discovered that Lu Haiying had secretly collected grenades, explosives and detonators in the house and found a revolver concealed by her husband under the bedding. She was also told by her husband that he and Zhang Chunjiang were responsible for the murder of police and militiamen at the Daoyi police substation. However, she did not report her husband's crimes to the authorities; instead she helped him conceal the ammunition. She did not confess until 10 January when she was summoned for interrogation.

(Bian Zhenmin) was a worker at the (Daming) No 1 colliery under the (Xiefeng) Mining Administration. In January 1980 his younger brother, Bian Yuanchao, a criminal of the counterrevolutionary clique of murderers, asked him for explosives saying he needed them to catch fish. In the spring and summer of 1980, (Bian Zhenmin) stole 40 tubes of demolition explosives from the colliery on two occasions and acquired eight detonators from a co-worker. He gave them to his brother.

Through the open hearings, the crimes of (Jin Tie) and the other nine defendants were clearly presented and the evidence was conclusive. They candidly confessed their crimes. The Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court will soon pronounce judgments on the 10 defendants.

#### Judgment Pronounced

SK280240 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 26 Apr 81

[Text] The Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court convened this morning at the provincial auditorium to pronounce judgment on the Lu Haiying counterrevolutionary clique of murderers and other criminals involved. Over 10,000 cadres and masses attended the session. The defendants, Lu Haiying and Bian Yuanchao, were prosecuted by the Shenyang Municipal People's Procuratorate as members of a counterrevolutionary clique of murderers. The No 1 Criminal Court under the Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court has been in session since 21 March to deal with this case. The court opened a session today to pronounce judgment.

[Begin recording] This court is presided over by (Liu Guanqi), judge of the No 1 Criminal Court under the Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court. He, together with the people's assessors, (Jiao Jiaohong) and (Ma Chenwen), compose the collegiate court. Escort the defendants Lu Haiying and Bian Yuanchao to the court. After court investigations, this collegiate court has reached a judgment. Now the court is to pronounce judgment on you.

The criminal case group under the Shenyang Municipal Intermediate People's Court, Liaoning Province. Shen Fa 81 Xing Zi No 7 the prosecutors: (Hai Lujiang) and (Fan Guangshan), procurators of the Shenyang Municipal People's Procuratorate. The defendant: Lu Haiying, male, 32, Han nationality, Penglai County, Shandong Province. Address: 10, Section 2, Huang He Main Street, Shenyang Municipality, Liaoning Province. Formerly a worker at the state-run Songling machinery plant. Apprehended 10 January 1980. Arrest approved 19 January.



The Defendant: Bian Yuanchao, Male, 29, Han nationality, Ding County, Henan Province. Address: 1, Li 4, Section 3, Nanjing Street, Heping District, Shenyang Municipality. Formerly a worker at the Shenyang electric iron casting plant. Arrested and underwent labor reform twice on charges of stealing. Apprehended 10 January 1980. Arrest approved 19 January.

The defendant Lu Haiying nursed a grievance because his crimes in beating, smashing and looting were unmasked. Consequently, he hated our party and the dictatorship of the proletariat. Since 1979 he has ganged with Zhang Chunjiang and Bian Yuanchao, the other two principal criminals of the counterrevolutionary clique of murderers, and frequently aired opinions hostile to the socialist system and the dictatorship of the proletariat. [voice fades away] [end recording]

After enumerating the major crimes of Lu Haiying and Bian Yuanchao, the presiding judge pronounced judgment.

[Begin recording] To strengthen the socialist legal system, consolidate the dictatorship of the proletariat, defend the safety of the people's lives and property and ensure the smooth progress of the four modernizations, this court, in accordance with Articles 98, 100, 101, 103, 150 and 63 of the Criminal Law of the People's Republic of China, passes the following judgment:

The defendant Lu Haiying is sentenced to death and permanent deprivation of political rights. The defendant Bian Yuanchao is sentenced to death with a 2-year reprieve and permanent deprivation of political rights. The three self-manufactured handguns, ammunition of a 54-type handgun, ammunition of [word indistinct] guns, explosives, detonators, switchboards and two bicycles possessed by the criminals are hereby confiscated. [end recording]

The court also passed judgment on other criminals involved in the counterrevolutionary clique of murderers. They are: (Jin Tie) and (Liu Changchun), accused of illegally manufacturing guns; (Hua Shufeng), (Hou Renliang) and (Cui Ying), accused of aiding and harboring evildoers; (Bian Zhenmin), accused of stealing explosives; (Zhang Qinghua), accused of illegal possession of ammunition; (Pan Yuanchao) and (Ren Xiuyan), accused of illegally manufacturing guns; and (Chen Qi), accused of harboring criminals.

[Begin recording] The court now pronounces judgment:

The defendant (Jin Tie) is sentenced to 8 years' imprisonment. The defendant (Liu Changchun) is sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment with a 1-year reprieve. The defendant (Hua Shufeng) is sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. The defendant (Huo Renliang) is sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. The defendant (Huo Renliang) is sentenced to 18 months' imprisonment. The defendant (Cui Ying) is sentenced to 1 year's imprisonment with a 1-year reprieve. The defendant (Bian Zhenmin) is sentenced to 6 months' imprisonment. The defendant (Zhang Qinghua), after his arrest by the public security departments, candidly admitted his crimes. In accordance with Articles 153 and 59 of the PRC Criminal Law, the court decides to exempt him from punishment. The defendant (Pan Yuanchao) is sentenced to 2 years' imprisonment. The defendant (Ren Xiuyan) is sentenced to 1 year imprisonment with a 1-year reprieve. The defendant (Chen Qi) is sentenced to 1 year imprisonment. [end recording]

#### LIAONING URGES COMMODITY SALES EXPANSION

SK280317 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Text] The provincial commercial bureau directors conference concluded yesterday. The conference called on commercial departments in all municipalities and prefectures to vigorously expand commodity sales to stabilize markets and withdraw more money from circulation.

In analyzing the market situation, the conference noted: In 1980 the province promoted industrial and agricultural production, improved commodity supplies and further enlivened its markets. It was a comparatively good year considering the last two decades.

Since the beginning of this year, markets have increasingly become better and brisker. According to departments concerned, the people's purchasing power of the province is 10 percent higher than in 1980. It is predicted that supplies of most commodities will increase further; therefore, all commercial workers should adopt various methods to expand sales to withdraw more money. Rural people's purchasing power this year is estimated to be 14 percent higher than in 1980, much greater than the urban people's purchasing power. All localities should vigorously make arrangements for delivery of manufactured goods to rural areas to increase their supplies there. In the meantime, they should support the production of nonstaple foods to guarantee the basic needs in the urban people's daily life. Commercial departments should assist industrial departments in production readjustment and increase the production and procurement of the commodities which have good sales. All commercial departments should expand sales of overstocked goods and strengthen management over small commodities. They should establish special wholesale departments, stores and counters and strive to promote the catering trade to bring conveniences to the people and enliven the market.

#### LIAONING LABOR DIRECTOR SCORES ISSUANCE OF BONUSES

SK260602 Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] (Tao Yangge), director of the provincial labor bureau, answered questions raised by station reporters on ways to properly implement the bonus system and check the reckless issuance of bonuses.

He said: Bonuses are a supplementary form for "to each according to his work" designed to reward people for extra work. Bonuses are issued to workers according to the amount of work done and contributions made. Those who have done much quality work should be profusely rewarded; otherwise, no bonuses or few bonuses should be issued. In the course of implementing the bonus system in our province, the practice of egalitarianism and recklessly issuing bonuses in great quantities under all kinds of excuses has appeared. This violates the principle of "to each according to his work," renders ineffective the system's designed function as an incentive, corrodes the ideology of staff members and workers, wastes the state's funds and hinders economic readjustment. We must resolutely check the reckless issuance of bonuses.

Asked if there are any measures in store for bonuses, allowances and food that have already been issued, (Tao Yangge) said: As a rule, we will not investigate the bonuses, allowances and food that were issued before the promulgation of the State Council regulations. We will, however, find out and affix the leadership responsibility for cases in open violation of the State Council regulations. Cases with a vile nature will be handled seriously. As for the bonuses issued after the promulgation of the State Council regulations, competent departments should instruct the accountants at their immediate subordinate units to deduct a part of the workers' bonuses until all the excess bonuses are paid back.

In the future, units which violate the State Council regulations and recklessly issue bonuses and food will have their bonuses suspended, and responsible persons will be meted out economic sanctions or disciplinary actions on the merits of each case. Those whose offenses are serious will be punished by law.

#### BRIEFS

HEILONGJIANG SOLAR ENERGY--Harbin, 5 Apr (XINHUA)--In the past 2 years Heilongjiang Province has made rapid progress in popularizing solar energy. Solar energy appliances are now used in 20 municipalities and counties in the province. These appliances include waterheaters and timber driers. The Daqing Scientific Research Institute has put into operation a 100-square-meter water heater. Using such a heater can save 1 dun of crude oil daily. Twenty-six households of a production team in Zhaddong County have begun to use solar-powered ranges for cooking, heating water and pig raising. From July to October last year, they saved more than 4,200 jin of firewood. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0750 GMT 5 Apr 81 OW]

GANSU URGES LOCALITIES NOT TO BUILD ON FARMLANDS

SK251155 Lanzhou Gansu Provincial Service in Mandarin 1125 GMT 24 Apr 81

[Text] According to GANSU RIBAO, the Gansu Provincial People's Government issued an emergency circular on 22 April urging all localities to adopt effective measures to stop recklessly building houses on farmlands.

The circular states: Since some localities ignore the leadership of rural housing construction work and lack an overall work plan, some cadres and commune members recklessly build houses on farmlands and organs, schools, commune- and brigade-run enterprises, and occupy farmlands without authorization. In order to build houses, some localities even recklessly fell trees, spoil saplings and orchards and destroy traffic and irrigation facilities, causing great losses to the state and collectives.

To prevent such a phenomenon, the circular set forth the following demands: First, all government organs must pay attention to and strengthen the leadership of rural housing construction work and organize departments concerned to do a good job in this regard in accordance with the stipulations of the State Council and the Gansu Provincial People's Government. Second, to build houses in rural areas, it is imperative to have a unified and rational plan and economize on lands for construction. Third, no matter what kind of responsibility systems are used, lands contracted to individuals are owned by collectives so they cannot be transferred, sold, leased or pawned by individuals; nor can they be used to build private houses without authorization. People trying to break this rule must be stopped or punished according to the law if their cases are serious. Fourth, further efforts should be made to strengthen and improve systems for approving and managing rural lands for housing construction.

Fifth, a unified plan should be adopted to build cemeteries in rural areas. Customs of minority nationalities should be respected. However, minority people living in camps should also be educated not to occupy farmlands for housing purposes. Sixth, people's governments at all levels should strengthen propaganda and education or pertinent principles and policies of the party and the government, organize the broad masses of cadres and people to study the documents of the central authorities and educate rural cadres and commune members to adopt a correct attitude toward relations between individuals and collectives, to protect collective interests, to take the situation as a whole into consideration and to treasure farmlands, forests and orchards. Party members and cadres should voluntarily abide by the law and discipline, act in accordance with the guiding principles for inner-party political life and set a good example for others.

MA WENRUI ADDRESSES SHAANXI LITERATURE, ART FORUM

HK240432 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 23 Apr 81

[Excerpts] According to SHAANXI RIBAO, provincial CCP Committee First Secretary Ma Wenrui pointed out at a 20 April forum of provincial literature and art workers: It is necessary to strengthen party leadership over literature and art, seriously study and implement the central work conference documents, and fundamentally enhance the spontaneity of literature and art workers to uphold the four basic principles.

The forum was attended by responsible comrades of the provincial associations of literature, fine arts, history, and music, Xian fine arts college and music college, the Xian film studios, and the provincial culture bureau. Chen Yuanfang, secretary of the provincial CCP Committee; Huang Zhi, member of the provincial CCP Committee Standing Committee; and responsible comrades of the Propaganda Departments of the Shaanxi Provincial and Xian Municipal CCP Committees attended the forum.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: The main current of the province's literature and art front since the third plenary session has been good. The front has basically carried out the line of the session, upheld the four basic principles and scored certain achievements.



At the same time we must also see the shortcomings and problems in our work. On the one hand there is the influence of leftist ideology and on the other there are trends of bourgeois liberalization. Literature and art works running counter to the four basic principles have appeared in the province and so have fine arts works expressing discontent with the party and socialism. Although these are individual cases, [words indistinct]. We leaders also failed to promptly discover and solve these problems. This shows that our ideological and political leadership over literature and art work [passage indistinct].

It is necessary to truly correct erroneous leftist and rightist thinking and uphold the four basic principles. It is necessary to restudy the basic theories of Marxism-Leninism-Mao Zedong Thought. [passage indistinct] At present there are too few works reflecting the life of the workers, peasants and soldiers, especially the peasants. We must pay attention to this problem.

Comrade Ma Wenrui said: Strengthening party leadership mainly refers to ideological and political leadership and fundamentally enhancing the spontaneity of literature and art workers to uphold the (?four basic principles).

#### XIAN HOSTS FORUM ON RADIO, TV ANNOUNCING

HK260638 Xian Shaanxi Provincial Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Text] A forum on radio and television announcing in the five northwest provinces and autonomous regions was held in Xian from 15 to 25 April. Participating were announcer group leaders and announcers from the Xinjiang, Qinghai, Ningxia, Gansu and Shaanxi radio and television stations. Also invited were (Lin Tian) and (Xiao Lan), well-known announcers of the central people's broadcasting station, and (Zhang Song), a lecturer at the Beijing Broadcasting College.

The central topic of this forum was how, in the new historical period, to further improve the standards of announcing and strengthen the building of the force of announcers, to ensure that announcing can follow the characteristics of broadcasting, persistently follow its own road and strike to create new things to meet the needs of the modernization drive. The forum held: Announcers are party propagandists. They must step up their own ideological and professional building and enthusiastically publicize the party's principles and policies, and the new people, deeds and mood of the new era. During the 10 years of turmoil, broadcasting was filled with command-style, inflexible and strident tones. Since the gang of four were smashed, we have corrected this erroneous style of announcing and the tone has been lightened.

The meeting held: Simply lightening the tone is certainly not the orientation for creating new things in announcing, which must be integrated with the basic laws and principles of announcing. On the basis of inheriting the Chinese style of announcing formed over more than 30 years, it is necessary to boldly create new forms and styles for language expression and improve the quality of announcing, the better to serve the people and the modernization drive.

#### XINJIANG: SCIENTIFIC, TECHNICAL ASSOCIATION MEETS

Wang Feng Address

OW270622 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 26 Apr 81

["Text" of speech by Wang Feng, first secretary of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Regional CCP Committee, at the plenary meeting of the second congress of the regional scientific and technical association on 26 April: "Scientific and Technical Workers Should Have a Deep Love for Xinjiang and Devote All Their Wisdom and Talents to Xinjiang's Socialist Cause"--read by announcer]

[Summary] Delegates, comrades! The second congress of the regional scientific and technical association will come to a successful close tomorrow. On behalf of the regional party committee, I warmly congratulate you.

"At the opening session of the congress, Comrade Ismail Amat made a speech. During the congress, Comrade Han Jingcao made a report on behalf of the regional party committee. I agree with both the speech and report. Comrade Liu Shuzhou, vice chairman of the China Scientific and Technical Association, has come to attend the congress and has made an important speech. Comrades of scientific and technical associations in Guizhou, Gansu, Qinghai, Ningxia and other fraternal provinces and regions have also come to attend this congress. We want to thank them."

In the 31 years since the founding of new China, we have made great achievements in socialist revolution and construction. We have also experienced difficulties and setbacks. "After 1957, our party made left mistakes in guiding ideology. The leftist rash advance that began in 1958 caused serious losses to the national economy and brought great difficulties and sufferings to people throughout the country. The major readjustment of the national economy started in 1962 pulled us through the difficulties of the period. However, the left guiding ideology was not cleared up. Once the economic situation showed improvement, the whole set of left principles and policies were again put into practice. Subsequent developments reached a climax, culminating in the disastrous Great Cultural Revolution, throwing the people of our country into an unheard-of calamity. With the downfall of the gang of four, our party and our country were saved. But in the first 2 years after the downfall of the gang of four, we still lacked a sober and correct understanding of the left mistakes and made the same old mistakes again under the new situation.

"The historically significant 3d plenary session of the party's 11th Central Committee seriously summarized historical experiences, both positive and negative, corrected the left mistakes and brought the party's line back to the Marxist path. It can be said without fear of contradiction that our party is more politically mature now than in any past historical period.

"The work conference of the party Central Committee held in December last year decided on the principle of furthering the economic readjustment and political stability. This indicated that our party has made a radical departure from the left mistakes. The far-reaching significance of the conference is beyond measure."

To better implement the guidelines of the work conference of the party Central Committee, we should emphatically correct the left mistakes in guiding ideology. "But we must also see that at present, both inside the party and in society at large, there are also erroneous rightist ideas among some people. For example, those who doubt, deny and oppose the four basic principles are sometimes from the left and sometimes from the right. And, also for example, the tendency to break away from the party's leadership, bourgeois liberalization, the disregard of organization and discipline, ultrademocracy, and so on and so forth, are all rightist ideological mistakes. Therefore, while criticizing and correcting the erroneous left thinking, we must also criticize and correct the rightist tendencies."

We must now do more publicity work on upholding the four basic principles. We should oppose leftist tendencies if there are leftist tendencies, oppose rightist tendencies if there are rightist tendencies, and solve problems when there are problems. "In correcting both leftist and rightist tendencies, we should avoid raising the matter to the higher planes of principle at will, subjecting everyone to the test and starting a movement."

At present the political and economic situation in Xinjiang, as in the rest of the country, is good. Production has been increasing for the past 3 years or so, and the people's living standard has improved somewhat. In 1979 and 1980, more than 146,000 young people waiting for employment were given jobs. Markets are brisk in urban and rural areas, and prices are stable. Great achievements have been made in redressing cases of frameups, false charges and wrong sentences. Socialist democracy and the socialist legal system have been further developed and strengthened.

Although the situation is good, there still are problems and difficulties before us. Industrial output value has increased, but the profits turned over to the state have decreased. The total income from agricultural production has gone up, but the income of commune members from the collective has not increased that much. Some commune members' income from the collective has not increased at all.

"This shows that there are still many problems in our economic work. This means that we must step up our investigation and study and take measures to solve these problems.

"In public security, there are still many problems although the number of criminal cases in the first quarter of this year was less than in the fourth quarter of last year. Sabotage activities by some class enemies and lawless elements are still very rampant. In Urumqi this year, several cases occurred in which women had obscenities hurled at them and were humiliated or raped and in which people were robbed or murdered on the street in broad daylight. The broad masses are indignant at such phenomena. Those scoundrels who openly commit crimes in defiance of the law must be quickly dealt with and severely punished according to the law in order to hit hard at them. We must not be softhearted toward them. We must make unremitting efforts to solve problems connected with public security.

"Our tasks at present are to correctly implement the guidelines of the central work conference in an all-round way on all fronts, to do our work well and to properly handle Xinjiang's various affairs in order to further develop the excellent situation in the region.

"It is an unprecedented, great task to build our country into a modern, powerful socialist state with a high degree of democracy and civilization. This is a great task entrusted to the people of the country by history. Situated on the front against hegemonism, Xinjiang is a multinational region. For historical reasons, Xinjiang still remains rather backward economically and culturally. To do a good job in economic construction in Xinjiang and realize the four modernizations is of particular importance for strengthening the unity of the various nationalities, strengthening border defense and consolidating the unification of the motherland.

"The crux of the four modernizations is mastery of modern science and technology. Without modern science and technology, it is impossible to build modern agriculture, modern industry and modern national defense. This is obvious to everyone. Thus, the scientists and technicians of various nationalities should shoulder greater responsibilities in building Xinjiang. Under the party's leadership, scientific undertakings in Xinjiang have developed quickly over the past 31 years starting from nothing. Xinjiang now has a contingent of nearly 100,000 scientists and technicians of various nationalities. They have worked hard at their respective posts for many years, thus making tremendous contributions to the state."

To develop agriculture, animal husbandry and forestry, they have carried out a large number of research projects to improve varieties of seeds and breeds of livestock, prevent and control plant diseases and pests, plant trees to build shelterbelts, improve soil and grasslands and improve management of agricultural and animal husbandry.

To build modern industry, transport and communications in Xinjiang, the scientists and technicians of various nationalities have discovered and opened many valuable underground resources for us. To improve the health of the people of various nationalities, they have made unremitting efforts to do medical research by surmounting various difficulties, thus making gratifying achievements in preventing and curing local, common or frequently occurring diseases as well as difficult and complicated diseases.

"Xinjiang is a good place with very favorable conditions for the realization of the four modernizations. Some of these favorable conditions are due to nature's blessings. Xinjiang has a vast area which accounts for one-sixth of the country's total area. The region now has more than 47 million mu of land under cultivation, averaging 4 mu per person."

Xinjiang is rich in mineral resources. It abounds particularly in petroleum, coal, (?iron), salt and nonferrous metal resources. In addition, Xinjiang has more than 12 million brave, intelligent and industrious people of various nationalities.



"Despite the fact that the economic and cultural level in Xinjiang is now relatively low and there are many problems in various fields, the region's potential for development is great and it has a very bright future. We can certainly make bigger contributions to the great socialist motherland. Therefore, there is ample opportunity for the abilities of a large number of scientists and technicians in Xinjiang."

It is highly commendable that many scientists and technicians have not wavered in their determination to devote themselves to building Xinjiang because of the hard conditions and difficulties in work here or because of the persecution they were subjected to in the past, especially during the Great Cultural Revolution. Xinjiang's socialist cause and the people of various nationalities in the region need scientists and technicians. "Our scientists and technicians should ardently love Xinjiang, settle down here and wholeheartedly serve the people of various nationalities."

Since the convocation of the national science conference and the regional science conference, the party organizations at various levels have enhanced their understanding of the importance of scientific and technical work and have strengthened their leadership in this regard.

"Lacking a clear understanding of the importance of scientific and technological work, however, many comrades have yet to show enough concern for this work. Some policies in this respect have not been thoroughly implemented. Much more concern must be shown for the specific difficulties and practical problems facing scientists, technicians and other intellectuals in terms of working conditions, livelihood and material benefits, and greater efforts must be made to help them surmount such difficulties and solve such problems.

"Henceforth, the party committees at various levels must include scientific and technological work as an important item on their agendas. In making economic plans, they must give priority to the development of education, science and technology, culture and public health. The leadership at various levels must attach importance and give full play to the role of scientists and technicians and vigorously select and promote outstanding scientists and technicians as members of leading bodies at various levels. In making important decisions on economic construction, the leading bodies at various levels must listen to and respect experts' opinions. It is necessary to further implement the party's policy toward intellectuals and to make continuous, vigorous efforts to solve the problems of scientists and technicians who cannot apply at their present posts what they have learned at school, who are not properly used and whose families live in different areas. (?Concern must be shown for their material benefits). Those who are qualified to be admitted to the party should be admitted to the party. Leading cadres at various levels must have a clear understanding of the practical problems and difficulties facing scientists and technicians in work, study and livelihood. They must make every effort to help the scientists and technicians solve problems that can be solved in order to provide (?favorable) conditions for their scientific research and other work.

"Housing is still an outstanding problem. In assigning houses, the various units should do everything possible to give preferential consideration to senior intellectuals and scientific and technical personnel."

End of Congress

OW272023 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The second congress of the Xinjiang Regional Association for Science and Technology which lasted 6 days concluded on the afternoon of 27 April at the people's theater in Urumqi after successfully fulfilling its mission. Full of joy, the more than 600 deputies attending the congress warmly celebrated the successful conclusion of the regional congress.

Attending the congress were responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee, the Standing Committee of the regional People's Congress, the regional People's Government, the Urumqi PLA units and the regional CPPCC Committee Song Zhihe, Han Jingcao, Caodanufuzhayier, Hamdinniyaz, Hou Liang, Saifulayev, Yerhali, Mushayef, Lu Xuebin, Mahsut Teibov, Wang Heting, (Liu Sicong), Zhang Siming, Tuohudi Shabier, (He Linzhao), Aizehuofu Hasifu, Meng Shulin, Anniawer Banbaba, (A-mu-lie-si Mu-he-mai-di), (Han Youwen) and others. Also attending the congress were Liu Shuzhou, vice chairman of the China Association for Science and Technology, and the responsible comrades of the associations for science and technology from Guizhou, Gansu, Qinghai and Ningxia. During the congress the deputies discussed speeches and reports made by Comrades Wang Feng, Ismail Amat, Han Jingcao and Liu Shuzhou; and examined the work report made by (A-ba-shi Mao-eh-han).

During the congress the participants elected the second committee of the regional association for science and technology, and adopted a constitution of the regional association.

(Zhu Baojie), vice chairman of the regional association for science and technology, delivered a closing speech. He said: The work of the association for science and technology is an indispensable part of the party's cause and such an association is an organ to link the party with workers in the field of science and technology as well as the party's assistant in exercising leadership over scientific and technical personnel.

The regional association for science and technology and the various organs affiliated with the association are still faced with some actual difficulties. We must work hard with revolutionary drive, strengthen our confidence, overcome difficulties and carry out our work energetically.

#### XINJIANG RADIO REPORTS WANG FENG ACTIVITIES

##### Attends Teachers Award Meeting

OW272154 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 27 Apr 81

[Excerpts] The Xinjiang Regional People's Government solemnly held a meeting this afternoon to confer the honorary title of "special class teacher" on 18 primary and middle school teachers who had distinguished themselves in the field of education. Five of them were primary school teachers, 13 of them middle school teachers and 8 were minority teachers.

The meeting to confer the title of "special class teachers" was held at the auditorium of the organs under the regional CCP Committee.

Attending the meeting were responsible comrades of the regional CCP Committee, the regional People's Congress Standing Committee, the regional People's Government and the Urumqi PLA units Wang Feng, Ismail Amat, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Han Jincao, Saifulayev, (Si-pa-ye-fu), Ba Dai, Liu Zimo, Simayi Yashengnuofu and Kang Lize. They cordially received the special class teachers prior to the meeting. They warmly greeted the teachers and thanked them for their strenuous efforts in educating the young people.

Ba Dai, vice chairman of the regional People's Government, delivered a speech at the meeting. He said: Special class teachers are the outstanding representatives of teachers. Loyal to the party's cause of education, they cherish the students, work selflessly and diligently, and devote themselves to the great cause of bringing up and educating the new generation.

In his speech, Ba Dai pointed out: The education front is an important one. It shoulders the glorious task of bringing up the successors to the revolutionary cause. The success or failure in the field of education will directly affect the destiny of the state and the fate of the nation. All party committees and government departments must pay full attention to educational work, strengthen their leadership and push educational work in our region to a new, higher level.

I. 28 Apr 81

T 7

PRC REGIONAL AFFAIRS  
NORTHWEST REGION

(Ai-du-mai Su-fei), representative of the special class teachers and a teacher of the Urumqi city's No 1 primary school, and (Luo Huaqian), a physics teacher in Urumqi city's No 2 middle school, spoke at the meeting.

Attends May Day Meeting

OW252152 Urumqi Xinjiang Regional Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 25 Apr 81

[Excerpt] A meeting was held yesterday at the (Nanmen) stadium in Urumqi by educational, scientific and technological, cultural and health and physical culture workers of Xinjiang Autonomous Region and Urumqi Municipality to warmly celebrate May Day, the brilliant festival of the world's working people.

Wang Feng, Song Zhihe, Zhang Shigong, Han Jiangcao, Yang Yiqing, Ba Dai and other leaders of the Xinjiang Regional CCP Committee, regional People's Congress Standing Committee and regional People's Government attended the meeting and extended warm regards and greetings to the intellectuals of all nationalities at the meeting.

Ba Dai, vice chairman of the Xinjiang Regional People's Government, addressed the meeting. He said that the intellectuals of all nationalities on the educational, scientific and technological, cultural, health and physical culture fronts are an important component of the working class and a vital force for undertaking the four modernizations program. They should value their glorious titles, work hard as masters of the country, learn from the outstanding party member and model doctor (Wu Jian), cherish noble revolutionary ideals even though they do ordinary work and, working at their different posts, strive to make greater contributions to the development of education, science and technology, culture, health work and physical culture in the region.

BRIEFS

NINGXIA RURAL ECONOMY--In 1980 the total grain output and the communes' collective income in Ningxia Hui Autonomous Region both reached a record high. Compared with 1979, the total grain output increased 11.8 percent and the communes' collective income rose by 5.6 percent. The food grain distributed to commune members averaged 449 jin per capita, up by 77 jin compared with the 1979 level. Last year the communes contributed 319 million jin of grain to the state or 13.3 percent more than 1979. [Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 0400 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

SHAANXI SPRING FARMING--Xian, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--An excellent situation has appeared in spring farming in Shaanxi Province. The Province's sown wheat and rape, 23 million and 1.9 million mu respectively, are growing well. Preparations to plant cotton are underway. The province plans to plant cotton on an acreage of 3.85 million mu this year. Progress has also been made in afforestation. By 25 March, an area of 1.33 million mu had been afforested, and increase of 223,000 mu over that of the same period last year. [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0129 GMT 8 Apr 81 OW]

XINJIANG GRAIN RATIONS--The Xinjiang Regional People's Government has raised grain rations for the region's 720,000 herdsmen. In 1979 the regional People's Government made a decision to raise the grain ration to 360 jin for herdsmen in southern Xinjiang and 380 jin for those in northern Xinjiang. In 1980, the grain ration for herdsmen in southern Xinjiang was raised to 380 to equal that for northern herdsmen. Meanwhile the grain ration for herdsmen of Bortala Mongol Autonomous Prefecture, reclamation farms in Huocheng County and communes and brigades in frontier regions has exceeded 400 jin. The regional government has also raised 2.83 million yuan to set up 23 grain stations in the region's pastoral areas to distribute the grain rations. [Urumqi Xinjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1300 GMT 11 Apr 81 OW]



WEN WEI PO ON SIGNIFICANCE OF RECENT MAJOR ARTICLES

HK280222 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 28 Apr 81 p 3

["News Miscellany" column by Chao Tung: "Why Does Beijing Keep Coming Out With Major Articles?"]

[Text] Beijing has published a succession of major articles since 21 April which have dealt with the people's democratic dictatorship, the line of the third plenary session, upholding the four basic principles, guarding against rightism while concentrating on correcting leftism, and the struggle against deviations. What is the reason for all this?

Certain sensitive people think that "the second Cultural Revolution" has arrived and hold that an "antirightist movement" is starting.

However, if we carefully read the full texts of these articles instead of listening to hearsay, we will reach a different conclusion.

Beijing's intention in publishing this series of articles in to expound on the line of the third plenary session, clear up various "leftist" and rightist viewpoints whose proponents fail to understand the line of the third plenary session, unify thinking and strengthen unity in the party, and make ideological and public opinion preparations for the imminent sixth plenary session.

The special features of this series of articles are: They stress the guiding principle put forward by the third plenary session and refraining from launching political movements, and emphasize seeking truth from facts and guarding against "leftism" or rightism as appropriate.

The communique of the fifth plenary session mentioned that work would soon be undertaken to sum up the experiences of history and the achievements, merits, rights and wrongs, so as to develop the situation of stability and unity and facilitate the task of the whole party and the whole people in concentrating efforts on shifting the focus to the modernization drive. The conditions are now right, and the sixth plenary session will be convened in May or June.

The sixth plenary session will be a meeting to consolidate the line of the third plenary session and push China forward toward socialist modernization. When summing up the party's experiences and lessons and the rights and wrongs in line, it is essential to teach the whole party to adopt a scientific attitude and grasp the ideology of material dialectics, that is, the ideological line upheld by the third plenary session of "linking theory with reality, seeking truth from facts, and proceeding from reality in everything" in order to sum up the lessons and the rights and wrongs.

In this way it is possible to grasp the most fundamental things, enable people's thinking to conform to reality, and avoid repeating the mistakes of the past. If people are endlessly entangled in individual old scores, or just consider side issues as they stand, or are swayed by emotions and level charges and pass the responsibility onto each other, they will be unable to fundamentally solve problems in line, principles and policies.

The CCP has now existed for 60 years. It has made mistakes in dogmatism, subjectivism, sectarianism, and "leftist" and rightist deviations. The party has suffered a lot and lost a great deal of blood; the lessons of this are profound. It is necessary to apply the viewpoint of material dialectics to sum up all this.

During the 1940's a summation was carried out at Yanan and the methods applied were correct; the CCP's revolutionary cause flourished and pressed on to victory. At the sixth plenary session in the 1980's the CCP will also correct ideology to sum up the experiences and lessons and rectify the party work style, so as to press forward the socialist cause.

There was blind opposition to rightism from the Great Leap Forward to the "Cultural Revolution," and even correct things were turned upside down in this way. Correcting "leftism" today should have its proper significance. However, the CCP has suffered in the past and knows that it cannot again go in for metaphysics, move from one extreme to another and proceed to opposing "leftism" and guard against rightism on that basis. The major articles from Beijing precisely show that the CCP has moved into the realm of thoroughness and awareness, and will apply scientific ideological methods to guide the holding of the sixth plenary session.

WEN WEI PO ON ARMY'S OPPOSITION TO 'LEFTISM'

HK260222 Hong Kong WEN WEI PO in Chinese 26 Apr 81 p 3

["News Miscellany" column by Chao Tung: "The Party Opposes 'Leftism,' and the Army Also Opposes 'Leftism'"]

[Excerpts] Some people have recently been saying that "the guns command the party," "the gun barrels require the party to uphold the four basic principles," and "the party is opposing leftism while the army is opposing rightism."

We do not agree with this view, since China's situation is not as chaotic and messy as that. Everyone familiar with Chinese affairs knows that China's army is an armed body that carries out the party's line. The party commands the guns, the army is under the leadership of the Central Military Commission, party committees are established among the PLA units, and every company has a party branch. The PLA units must carry out the party's line, principles and policies.

Deng Xiaoping shoulders the important duties in the Central Military Commission, Wei Guoqing is the director of the General Political Department, Geng Biao is defense minister, and Yang Dezhi is chief of staff; the army's organizational line is extremely stable. Everyone knows this.

To study the trends in the Chinese Army, it is first necessary to look at the party line.

The Central Committee held a work conference at the end of last year. This was a meeting for implementing the line of the third plenary session.

The third plenary session corrected the "leftist" errors and trends of the past 30 years and decided not to organize any more political movements and to shift the focus of party work to building socialist modernization.

There was no contradiction at all between the central work conference and spirit of the third plenary session; the conference was in fact solving new problems in a new situation.

The central work conference corrected "leftist" guiding ideology, arranged further economic readjustment, and proposed upholding the four basic principles. Deng Xiaoping pointed out at the conference: We must justly and forcefully uphold the four basic principles and promptly refute people who come out with unbridled antiparty and antisocialist sayings.

The recent situation in China has precisely proved that the speech delivered by Deng Xiaoping at the central work conference has been implemented in the army.

Since the central work conference, the whole country has been vigorously criticizing "leftism," and so have the military regions. General Political Department Director Wei Guoqing went into the units to spur education in the third plenary session spirit and implementation of the central work conference spirit. Wei Guoqing said the army should mainly criticize "leftism," and, second, it should "not neglect to correct rightism." Party Vice Chairman Ye Jianying went to Guangzhou, and the Guangzhou PLA units have been very active in criticizing "leftism" and have also criticized the "leftist" poison spread by Ding Sheng and Liu Xingyuan during the "Cultural Revolution." The army has actively responded to the central work conference proposal to reduce expenditures; it has made cuts in personnel and in military expenditure and has also taken the initiative in subscribing for national treasury bonds, thus supporting the party's economic readjustment principle.

That the CCP mainly criticizes "leftism" and also criticizes rightism at the same time is not the policy of the army but that of the whole party.

While criticizing "leftism" in his speech at the central work conference, Deng Xiaoping also criticized rightist trends of thought in society and stressed upholding the four basic principles and using the weapon of law to deal with the sabotage activities of hostile elements. The army is just following Deng Xiaoping in expounding on the importance of upholding the four basic principles.

The army and the party are in step. It is perfectly clear that the party commands the army and the army follows the party.



**END OF**

**FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

29 April, 1981

